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Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament opened in peace and goodwill—May last till June—Tax reductions—Cahan re-opens constitutional question

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Feb. 8, 1927.—Peace and calm characterized the re-opening of parliament on February 8. The government plunged into the business of passing supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year which fell by the wayside during the brief and dramatic session which ended in dissolution last July. Most of them had been approved prior to the break-up. Some of them consisted of governor-general's warrants issued by the short-lived Meighen government in the brief interval between dissolution and polling day. Therefore, criticism was limited, and the main task of the new deputy speaker, Fred Johnston, of Long Lake, was to say, "Shall this item carry? Carried." In spite, however, of the peacefulness of the re-opening, those who believe that the session will be short and non-contentious, and who hope to be back home for the spring seeding, or the spring assizes, as the case may be, will very probably be doomed to disappointment. From present indications parliament will not prorogue until the beginning of June.

Lengthy Session Promised

It is naturally the desire of the government that the business of the session will be expedited as speedily as possible. But it is not the desire or the intention of the government that the business shall be scimped or that contentious questions now pending shall be set over until another session merely in order that the House shall close before the hot days arrive. On an average the King cabinet is a comparatively young cabinet, which includes men who are not averse to hard work, and not afraid of a scrap.

It is the opinion of the younger men, at least, that the first session of a parliament, which will last for at least four years, is the proper time to thresh out controversial affairs and to inflict upon the public measures which may at first appear distasteful though necessary, but which may be forgotten in the time still to run before another general election is held.

In this connection it may be stated that the budget of Hon. James Robb, minister of finance, will not be so colorless as some people appear to imagine. Now that the government is firmly ensconced in its own right, there are those who say that it need not cater to the West in the matter of lowered tariffs. On the other hand, there are those who claim, fairly logically, that decreased taxation was the best card which the government had in the last election campaign, and that Mr. Robb will be justified in going further in that direction. There may be decreases in the tariff on certain lines, and there may be increases on certain others.

"What we need," said one minister, speaking unofficially to The Guide, "is a tariff which will develop the country, a business tariff, not necessarily based on the principle of protection or free trade."

But it may be stated on fairly good authority that Mr. Robb is in a position, owing to the condition of the Dominion treasury, to announce reduction in taxation; that the Income Tax will not be abolished as has been proposed by various bodies, but that it will be approximated to that in existence in the United States. It may also be predicted that various so-called "nuisance" taxes will be wiped out. There is a possibility that the demands of the fruit and vegetable growers for "seasonal" tariffs may, in part, be acceded to. There is also a possibility that the boot and shoe men may secure some relief in the matter of imported raw products. But there is little probability that the government will monkey in any way with the British preference.

When the question of the length of the session is considered, cognizance must be taken of the fact that there are several members of the Conservative side who do not believe that Hon. Hugh Guthrie should remain as permanent leader of the party, and who will endeavor to dress themselves for the job during the session, and pending the holding of a convention. This "dressing" will take up some time in the House.

Moreover, there are four or five "groups" in the House whose members will want to be heard from on practically every question and who will desire to justify their present alignment in the House. That also will take time.

The intimate details connected with the hectic period preceding and following the dramatic dissolution of parliament last July may be laid bare in the Commons, if requests for papers and correspondence are acceded to. C. H. Cahan, Conservative member for St. Lawrence and St. George, has given notice of motion for the production of all communications between Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Baron Byng of Vimy during the months of May and June last.

Revival of Constitutional Issue

It is quite possible that the premier may take the view that such correspondence is entirely confidential in character and should not be produced without the consent of the second party. But there is likely to be a discussion on the matter.

Mr. Cahan has another motion asking for the production of copies of the Royal Commission and instructions issued by His Majesty the King to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, as governor-general of Canada. The motion also requests copies of each and every order-in-council passed by His Majesty-in-Council, or by the Privy Council of Canada, authorizing or approving the appointment of Lord Willingdon as governor-general of Canada, and the issues of the commission and instructions.

Deep interest prevails with regard to the motion asking for copies of correspondence between Premier King and Lord Byng relating, directly or indirectly, to the request of Premier King for dissolution, to the refusal of His Excellency to grant it, to the subsequent resignation of the King government, and to the calling of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to form a government in its stead.

Ambassador to Canada

Despatches from Washington state that William Phillips, former under secretary of state and now U.S. ambassador to Belgium, has been appointed first United States minister to Canada. It was the action of Canada in determining to name a minister to Washington which prompted the decision to name a United States minister to Ottawa. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of Harvard and has had wide diplomatic experience both in the far east and in Europe. Just when the legation will be established and the new minister assume his duties depends largely on the authorization of Congress providing appropriations.

Questions are constantly under negotiations between Washington and Ottawa dealing with border control regulations and many similar matters of great importance.

The recall of Ambassador Phillips to take the new post at Ottawa with lesser diplomatic rank is evidence of the importance attached by Washington to the establishment of direct diplomatic relations with Canada.

OUR COVER

Monarch, the grand old stock horse shown on this week's cover of The Guide, has had a remarkable show career, culminating in the winning of the grand championship at the 1926 Toronto Royal, at an age when most sires have become pensioners.

Monarch was bred by a syndicate of French farmers at Ashkum, Illinois, who imported all his sires from the native haunts of the breed, La Perche. Since his first appearance on the tan bark in 1919 he has won 22 grand championships in the shows of Western Canada, and has never met defeat. Practically the whole of his career has been passed in the ownership of Carl Roberts, of Osborne, Man. Monarch is the 1927 premium horse of the Carman Percheron Club, by whom he is hired under the Federal Aid Scheme.



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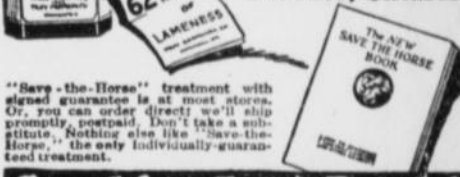
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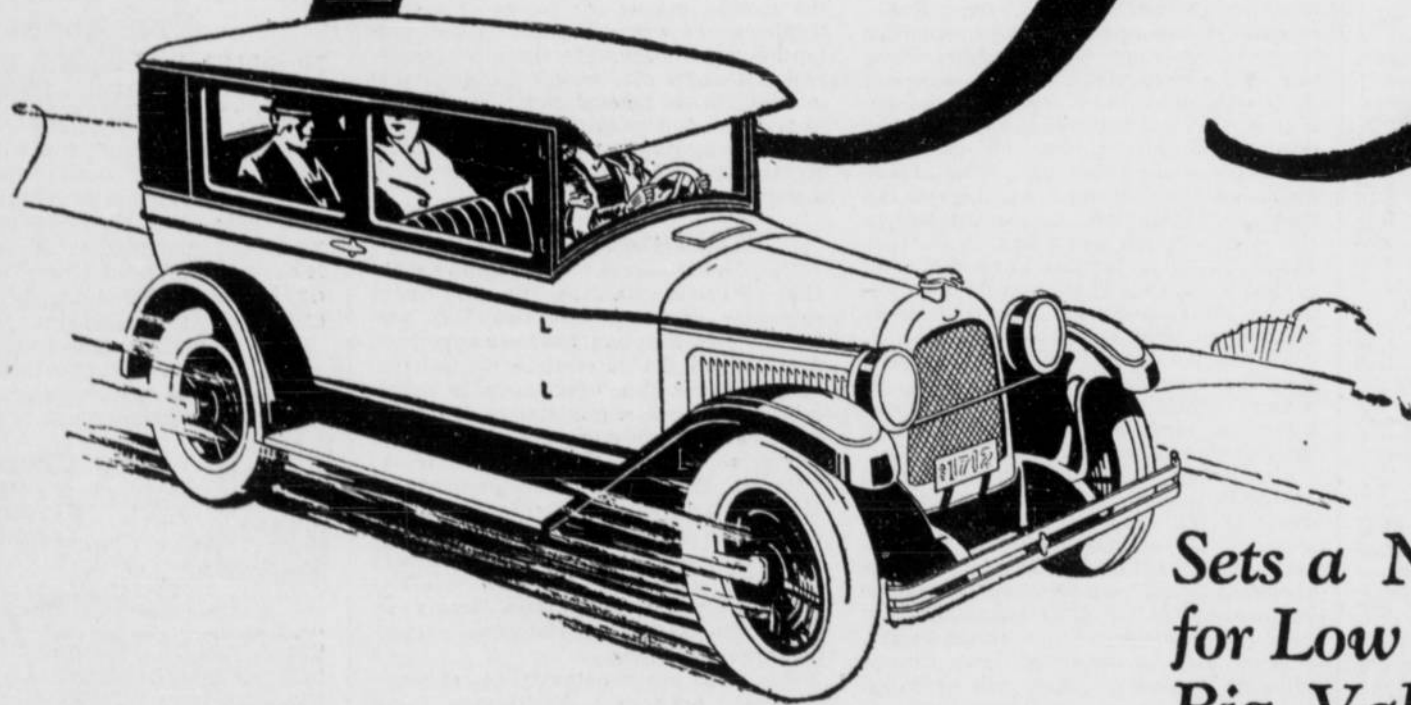
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month
Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Feeding Time at Parkdale

The Buildings at Parkdale Dairy Farms. The Cottage roofed building is the milk house. At the left is Manager Jennings.

Sweet clover is the standby---Corn and sunflowers for silage give equally good results---Oat and barley meal and brewers' grains provide the concentrates

By R. D. COLQUETTE

3 45 a.m., bag washer rouses cows and begins to cleanse their udders.

Fifteen minutes later the milkers start the six-unit milking machine.

5.50, milking concluded.

6 o'clock, cows fed chop, then hay.

After breakfast, stables are cleaned out and manure cleaned from cows' quarters.

Cows rest till 11.30, then fed silage, with a little chop.

2.45 p.m., stable cleaned, cows groomed and bedding shaken up.

3.45, bag washer starts to cleanse udders.

4 o'clock, milkers start.

5.50, milk rig starts for Winnipeg with the day's milk, returning half an hour after midnight.

6 o'clock, cows fed chop and hay.

After supper, bedding shaken up and hay put back.

The above is the daily round during the winter at Parkdale Dairy Farm, nine miles north of Winnipeg on the Selkirk highway. The farm, which is one of the two which produce certified milk for the Winnipeg market, is owned by W. L. Parrish, a Winnipeg business man. It is managed by Sam Jennings, whose father before him was a prominent dairy farmer in Cheshire, England. For some years Mr. Jennings looked after the dairy herd at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Practical Feeding Methods

The farm contains 750 acres. On it are kept 150 dairy cattle, with not a reactor in the bunch. Eighty or 90 cows are constantly in milk. They are tended by medically inspected herdsmen. The barns and cows' udders are kept thoroughly disinfected. The milk is carried as drawn to a separate dairy house where it is cooled and bottled. The bacterial count is kept down to 2,500, only half the amount allowed under the stringent regulations governing the production of certified milk. The product is distributed in Winnipeg at a fancy price for the use of babies and invalids, and also for a fancy hotel and restaurant trade.

And yet, when I visited the farm recently and had a long talk with Manager Jennings, I found that at the basis of what might be looked upon as something of a show place, is a hardheaded, practical, common-sense system of farming and feeding and that the experience that has been gained there should prove valuable to any half-section dairy farmer. For these cows have to be fed just like any other cows and the feeds available are for the most part available to any dairy farmer in the country.

The concentrates fed are oat and barley chop and dried brewers' grains. For

roughage sweet clover hay, alfalfa, brome and red top, with a mid-day meal of corn or sunflower ensilage, are fed. For summer pasture sweet clover is preferred.

Sweet Clover Fills the Bill

Mr. Jennings is a sweet clover enthusiast. For the past three seasons he had had no trouble curing sweet clover into the finest kind of hay. When I arrived the men were hauling a stack of it in and it was as clean, sweet and green as you could wish. The cows were licking it up to the last handful.

"We seed it with oats or barley, preferably barley," said Mr. Jennings. "It should be seeded good and thick so that the weeds will have less of a chance. With a thick stand you also get less stalkiness. We have had no more trouble curing it than we would have had with prairie hay. We start the mowers early in the morning and let the hay bleach for two days. The first thing in the morning of the third day we rake it up with a side delivery rake. On the fourth day we get the wagons and loader busy and put it up in the barn until the loft is full. The rest is put into 15-ton stacks. If the weather were catchy we would make smaller stacks. There is no trouble curing it if you go about it in the right way. The main thing is to be sure and not haul it in while there is the slightest trace of dew on it. I have heard and read about sweet clover hay going mouldy and making the cows sick, but we have never had

any of that kind of trouble here. If it is crisp and dry there is no trouble, no matter how green it looks. This spring we are going to seed 100 acres down to sweet clover."

Last year was a pretty hard season on pastures, but 50 acres of sweet clover carried most of the herd through the season on the Parkdale Farm. Two crops of sweet clover hay were taken and the aftermath provided fall pasturage.

Experiment with Peaty Soil

A start is being made with alfalfa on the farm and 60 acres is now seeded to it. In addition some interesting work has been done with brome, red top and timothy. On a piece of peaty land, thoroughly infested with sow thistles and which used to blow badly, a small tractor was kept most of a summer and the land was given a thorough summerfallowing. The following spring it was sown to oats, seeded with a mixture of sweet clover, red top and timothy and a beautiful catch was secured. After the first year the sweet clover disappeared, but there is now a good stand of red top and timothy. The present plan is to leave it for three years, after which it will be turned over and sown to a straw crop. Though some red top, timothy and brome are fed as hay the cows know the difference and the milk flow falls off when they are switched from sweet clover or alfalfa to these feeds.

Last winter there was a lot of good oat straw on the place. Sweet clover had

been seeded with the oats and a good deal of the clover was high enough to be caught with the binder. This improved the feeding properties of the straw and it was fed to the dry cows once a day during the first part of the winter. This year, however, the straw is not good and is not being fed.

Corn and Sunflower for Silage

Corn and sunflowers are grown for ensilage. Mr. Jennings cannot see that there is much difference in feeding value between the two. "We have switched from one to the other without noticing any difference in the milk flow," he said. "You will not find a shovelful of sunflower ensilage left in front of the 150 cows and heifers. Last year we had 23 tons of sunflower ensilage per acre from some of our sunflower land. The noon feed is about 30 or 35 pounds per cow according to the size and milk production. Even a small cow will take a heavy feed if she is producing lots of milk."

Wooden silos are used. Two of these are made from specially treated, tongued and grooved lumber, stood on edge with self-locking corners where the scantlings are halved into each other, forming an eight-sided silo, 14 feet across. The other one is built of two by fours laid flat, also forming an eight-sided structure. The silage freezes in for a foot or so but the frozen silage is not fed. It is left where it stands and toward spring, when the frost starts to come out, a ladder is put in and the silage loosened. It is put on the trucks and left in the passage-way overnight to take the chill out.

Mr. Jennings prefers the upright to the trench silo. One of the latter was on the place when he came to it, but he had it discarded. The other is handier, he claims, and there is less loss, especially with the sunflower ensilage.

Manure Piled and Drawn in Spring

The stables are cleaned twice a day. The sleigh is driven through behind the cows. It has been the practice to draw the manure direct to the field but this winter it is being piled and will be used in the spring to top dress the meadows. The strawy manure, it was found, held the snow and frost in the spring and delayed seeding operations. Last fall, with such weather as we had, the fall work was not completed and there will be a rush in the spring, as will be the case on most farms throughout the West. Every day will count and no delays while the sun is thawing out the frost through a layer of strawy manure can be afforded. The practice of drawing direct to the field may never be resumed on this farm.

Turn to Page 53



The main barn contains stalls for 69 cows, two bull pens and power and feed rooms.

Carpentry Wrinkles

Some detailed instructions for the man who is handy with woodworking tools

THERE are a few wrinkles in carpentering that every farmer and farm boy should know. They can be used no matter what kind of a building is being erected.

One of these is how to trim door or window opening. Keep in mind that the finished opening is the size of the door or window opening.

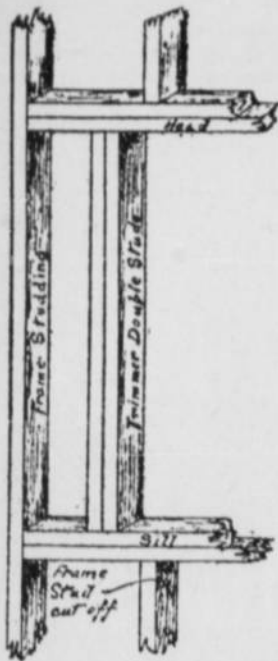


Fig. 1—Details of trimmed opening.

is therefore less than two inches thick. A double trimmer will take up $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches so that if double thickness trimmers are used top and bottom seven inches must be allowed for head and sill in marking the studs for cutting.

When the ordinary two-sash windows are used, the opening should be trimmed seven inches wider than the width of the glass to allow for the sash, the window frame and some play for plumbing the frame. In depth the completed opening is the depth of the two panes of glass plus nine inches to allow for the sash and the top and bottom of the frame.

For single sash windows the size of the opening is simply the size of the sash plus the thickness of the frame, with an inch on the width and half an inch on the depth to allow for plumbing.

When trimming the opening for an outside door make it four inches higher than the door and three and a half inches wider to accommodate the door frame and allow for plumbing. For an inside door the measurements are the same except that no allowance has to be made for a sill in the door frame as none is used. When an opening trims close to a standing stud an extra upright should be nailed on the inside of the stud to take the weight of the top trimmer.

How to Make a Window Frame

The details of a window frame are

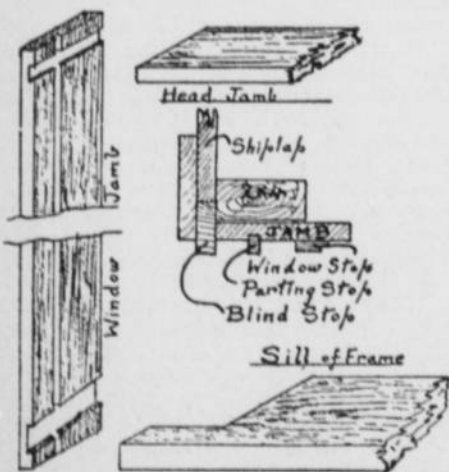


Fig. 2—Details of Window Frame.

shown in Fig. 2. The amateur carpenter would be well advised to buy the jamb material ready made from the lumber firms. It can be secured with the groove to take the parting bead which provides a wind-proof joint and holds both upper and lower sash in position. The housings for the head jamb and the sill are the same depth as the groove or about half the thickness

of the material. Allow three-quarters of an inch for this housing when cutting the head jamb and the sill so that when the side jambs are nailed on the inside of the frame will be just wide enough to take the sash. The blind stop projects over far enough to furnish support for the outside of the top sash and is wide enough to furnish good nailing on the frame.

A cross section through a window frame is shown in Fig. 3. It shows the window frame, the sash in position and the outside and inside trim.

To fit a window first trim the top sash so that it will fit into position against the blind stop. Then put in the top parting bead, cutting it long enough so that the ends will fit into the grooves at the side. Cut the side beads with the correct bevel on the bottom and just long enough to fit against the top bead. Then cut to fit under and support the top bead. Remove the side beads and drop the top sash until it rests on the sill. Mark on the parting rail of the sash the distance that the parting bead comes out on it. Cut the parting rail to suit, replace it resting on the sill and slip the parting bead down the grooves until they rest on the sill and tap into position. When both side beads are in position the top sash is put up into position and fastened there with small cleats between the parting beads and the blind stops. The lower sash is then trimmed to the proper width and placed against the parting beads around which the parting rail is fitted. With a pair of dividers find the distance that the sash must be dropped to bring the parting rails flush on top. Scribe along the sill on the outside and rip off the excess wood on the bevel of the sill. Use the smoothing plane to get a good fit. When in position put on the window stop so that the lower sash may be raised when necessary.

When building an implement shed, garage or other simple outhouse a perfectly satisfactory window can be put in without a frame. Say you are using a four-light sash with 10 x 12 lights. The width of the sash will be about 24 inches. Keep the studs where the window comes far enough apart that the sash will go in between them. Allow the siding on the outside to project past the stud half an inch so that the sash will fit against it. Frame the window sill and cut away the projecting siding so as to allow it to pass through

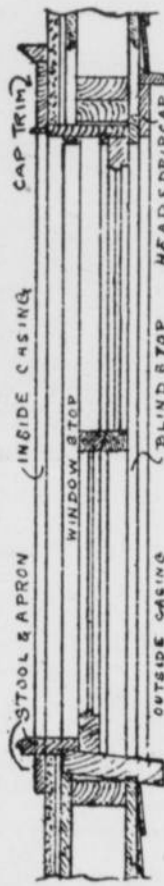


Fig. 3—Cross-Section of Window.

and fit in between the studs and spike there. Trim the siding board so that it will come down half an inch below the top of the sash. A couple of laths nailed on the inside of the studs will hold the sash in position and allow it to slide up and down. To improve the appearance of the building you can nail trim around the opening on the outside, keeping it back half an inch from the edge next the sash. This arrangement is just as rain proof as if a window frame were used. It can also be used with frame stables.

How to Cut a Rafter

The simplest way to cut a rafter is to draw a centre line down the side. The projection beyond the eave is only two-by-two, which means that the rafter is ripped along the centre line up to the point where it intersects with the outside corner of the plate. To get the cuts suppose that the building is 24 feet wide and third pitch is used. That means that the run of the rafter is 12 feet or one-half the width of the building and that the rise is eight feet or one third the width of the building. A good plan is to make a fence of one-by-two material with a kerf ripped down at each end to take the two ends of the steel square. Two short screw nails will hold the fence firmly on the square. Set the fence on the square so that the eight-inch mark on the tongue and the 12-inch mark on the blade come exactly on the centre line that has been drawn on the rafter. Beginning at the top mark along the tongue. This will give the ridge cut. Then tick off the centre line at the 12-inch mark. Tick off 12 times and the last tick will be at the outside corner of the plate. Mark along the blade of the square from this point to the bottom edge of the rafter. This will give the plate cut. The bevel for the lower end of the rafter heel is perpendicular, the same as the ridge cut and is made in the same way. It is better, however, to make the heel cuts on only the end rafters until after they are all nailed up into position. Then stretch a chalk line and mark each heel by it after which they are cut off. This will leave the finished roof perfectly straight along the lower edge.

How to Put on Roll Roofing

Roll roofing is frequently used on outbuildings. It is cheap and easy to apply and when properly put on will give good service for a considerable time. Good even sheeting only should be used under it. It should not be applied with pitch less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch per foot, when the butt lap is used.

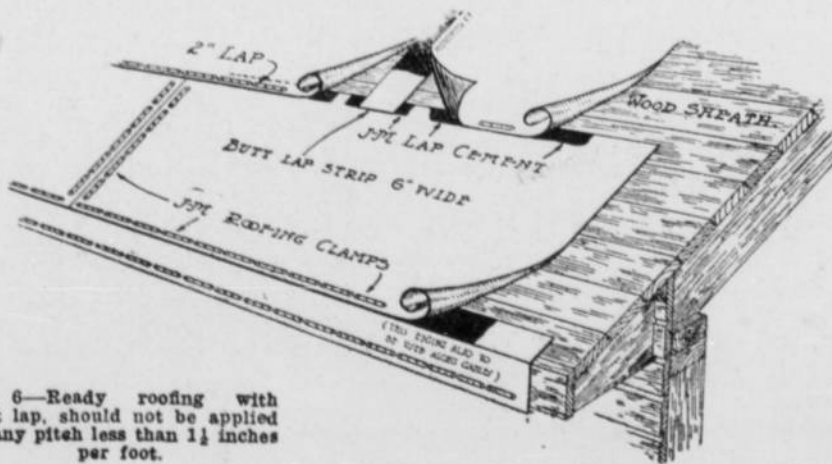


Fig. 6—Ready roofing with butt lap, should not be applied on any pitch less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per foot.

When you put on prepared roll roofing do not be in too big a hurry. Cut the material in the lengths required. If the stretch of roof is long cut the roll up into three lengths. They will be about 13 feet long. Then pile the strips up on one another flat and leave them for half a day. They will settle and stretch. Then when you put them on they will not wrinkle up. They will stay flat and last longer. Do not overlap the strips where they meet. Lay a narrow strip under the joint and butt the ends of the strips together. They make a better roof and a better looking roof that way. (Fig. 6).

How to Put on Base Board

Start the base on the longest wall span and away from the door and work toward that opening. The ends of the first piece are cut square. Two thin strips of wood may be used to get the exact length. Nail into every stud in two places, once through the heavy member near the top and once near the bottom. The corners are not mitred as mitres will open with nailing. To get the length of the second baseboard to be put down get the full width of the wall on which it goes and cut to that length or a little longer. Make a mitre cut down through the machined members of the base as shown in the cut, taking care not to cut away any of the length of the board. Put the board down as near to its final position as possible and set a pair of dividers so that the points will tick off the distance between the members of the moulding on the board that is already in position and the intersection made by the mitre cut with the corresponding members of the baseboard you are working with. Draw a line with the dividers up the flat surface of the board. Cut along this line up to the moulding with the hand saw and with a coping saw complete the cut around the members of the mould following the edge of the mitre cut. If this is done skilfully the end will fit snugly to the face of the first board. This process is called coping and is much better than mitering.

Fig. 5—Coping base.

A quarter-round and picture moulding are put on in much the same manner as base. They are also copied at the corners. A coping saw, it may be explained, is a special one made for the purpose and resembles a scroll saw.

How to Hang a Door

To fit a door first straighten the edge that is to take the hinges. Then stick a bradawl into the door and pull the door into position against the frame. You can then mark it down the other jamb and rip off the excess wood. Plane down until the door has a sixteenth or more play on each side. Top and bottom may then be scribed and fitted. It is much easier to fit a door before rather than after the finish is put on.

To hang the door begin by tightly wedging the door in position against the hinge jamb. With a half-inch chisel mark off the door and jamb about 11 inches from the bottom and six inches from the top. Keep the top hinge below the upper chisel mark and the lower hinge above the lower chisel mark. Let the hinge parts into the wood the exact depth of the metal. Hinges are made to hold the door out for the proper clearance.

The locks are placed so that the knobs come 3 ft. 2 in., from the floor. First make the mortise then insert the lock, mark around the square part and house in the depth of the metal. Mortise the jamb for the bolt and catch. Let in the plate into the jamb to the depth of the metal with the edge of the plate the same distance from the shoulder of the rabbet as the edge of the lock is from the corresponding side of the door. Both hinges and lock will likely require a little adjustment before they work perfectly.

The Secret of Breeding Good Bulls

The importance of the dam in producing herd headers

By Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL

THE production of high-class livestock is one of the features of farming that has never failed to attract many of the brightest and best men engaged in the business of tilling the soil. Living things are always interesting and the more pleasing they are to the eye the greater the interest. Farm animals are primarily produced for profit, but it would be a great pity if some pleasure could not be counted with the gain; and in the breeding of good livestock, beauty is closely akin to utility. In fact no breed of livestock has got very far unless it made a distinct appeal to the eye of the customer, and so livestock men have worked with a view to improving the appearance as well as the general usefulness of their animals.

Filling the Eye of the Master

What Shorthorn breeder has not been fascinated by a group of his favorites standing knee deep in a clover pasture, their deep, smooth bodies blocking off the horizon in attractive outlines, that combine bulk with beauty, and present a picture at once alluring and attractive? If one owns the cattle, pleasure is enhanced a hundredfold. These are some of the compensations to the livestock man, and they are not to be lightly considered.

Improvement is ever the watchword in breeding good cattle and it seems to be the law of the game that you never stand still, you go forward or you beat a retreat, you improve or you retrograde, and it is much easier to slip back than to make the climb toward the top. In the improvement of your stock there is only one method of accomplishment, through the use of good sires. This is the reason, then, why, in the cattle business, the breeding of high-class bulls to head herds is so vital to its success. I am asked to deal with Shorthorn cattle in this article, so my discussion will have to do with them exclusively.

The buying of a herd bull is at once the most difficult and most diverting part of the business, and the breeding of real herd headers is an even more difficult accomplishment. As your herd of females improves the matter becomes harder to achieve. If your cows are a moderate lot it is not hard to select a short-legged, deep-bodied bull of good Shorthorn character that will work some considerable improvement in your herd. It is when a group of cows have been bred up until they are not only of excellent Shorthorn type, but their blood lines are also so strong that great care must be taken in the selection of a sire that will strengthen your breeding.

See the Breeding Bull's Dam

The importance of the sire in the herd has been stressed so often that it is very common knowledge, so much so that the female end of the breeding establishment may be neglected. Particularly is this true in buying a herd bull. It is a very important thing to keep in mind that a bull, like anybody else, is a good deal the better for having a good mother. The breeders in Scotland are very particular in this respect and very few of them want to buy a breeding bull without seeing his dam.

There are always a number of cows that are clearly bull producers, and that to some extent, like wooden legs, it runs in families there is no doubt. When a Shorthorn breeder in Scotland discovers a cow in his herd that is a good breeder of bulls, she's not for sale. Not only does he keep her, but he keeps her daughters until he finds if they have inherited the propensities of their mother.

A couple of letters came into my hands recently that were written by Wm. Duthie in 1894. In one of them he speaks of keeping a red bull calf of his own breeding for use in the herd and he adds, "He is out of old Amaranth, the mother of Abbotsburn." Shorthorn breeders will remember that Abbotsburn, in the herd of J. and W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., sired Young Abbotsburn, the grand champion bull over all breeds at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Duthie named this calf Abbotsford and he was used in the Collynie herd and also in that of J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, and proved a good breeding bull. He was exported to the Argentine when three years old.

In another letter, written about the same time, Mr. Duthie speaks of a bull, Baron Cruickshank, bred by himself and exported to the United States, where he

proved an excellent breeding bull for C. P. Dustin and J. F. Prather. Of the bull, Mr. Duthie says: "I liked him as a calf and his dam never had but good ones. She is the right stamp herself, and now has a rare red bull calf at foot, by Gravesend." The breeding of bulls was Wm. Duthie's business and he never parted with a cow that dropped worth-while bull calves.

They Don't Come in Bunches

Real herd bulls are not often bred in groups, the production of one or two

is quite essential to success in the breeding of real herd sires.

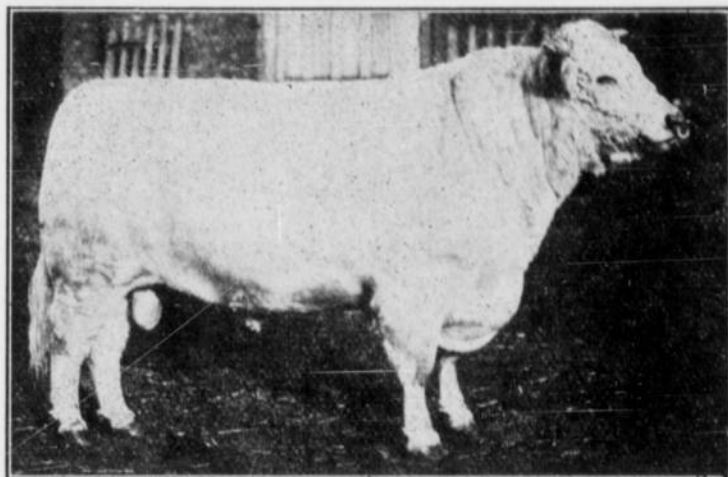
The cow, Mimulus, by Champion of England, produced for Mr. Cruickshank the bull Roan Duke of Gloster, a great breeding bull; it is enough of him to say that he sired Roan Gauntlet, next to Champion of England the best breeding bull ever used at Sittyton. This cow, Mimulus, was imported to Canada by Hon. John Dryden, and for him she produced Barmpton Hero, sold to J. and W. B. Watt, of Salem, and in their hands

the greatest show and breeding bull of his time.

The great bull, Roan Gauntlet, was out of the Sittyton cow Princess Royal. This great matron handed down her producing ability to her daughter, Custard. The latter was a full sister of

Mr. Marshall draws a conclusion from the accumulated experience of Shorthorn breeders which will be applicable by every cattleman who buys or raises a bull.

outstanding ones is considerable of an achievement. When Amos Cruickshank bred Champion of England he produced the greatest Shorthorn bull of his day, and of a good many succeeding days as well. This bull was an extraordinary improver of the breed, in fact he made a new type of Shorthorn to which the name Cruickshank has been forever attached. The sire of this bull was Lancaster Comet, of which Mr. Cruickshank said in some personal notes: "I did not realize his value until he was gone; he was a short-legged bull and put together like a fat pig; all his stock were good." The dam of Champion of England was a cow named Virtue, and while I have no further record of her progeny, it is worthy of note that she was a twin and that her twin sister, Verdure, was the dam of Scarlet Velvet, a bull that was to the Kinnelard herd of Sylvester Campbell, in a great measure, what Champion of England was to Cruickshank, of Sittyton. These were undoubtedly the two greatest Shorthorn bulls of that time, and in dams they had virtually the same blood



Whitehall Sultan, one of the Great Sons of Bapton Pearl
The greatest breeding Shorthorn bull of his time in America.

Roan Gauntlet and produced the bulls Cumberland and Commodore. The latter was exported to the Argentine, something Mr. Cruickshank always regretted, as he often referred to him as "the best animal that ever left Sittyton." Cumberland was in the herd when Mr. Cruickshank finally disposed of it and was one of the best bulls produced in it. This would have been enough to mark this family of cows as producers of great herd bulls, but there is still another sister of Custard and daughter of Princess Royal, namely, a cow called Claret. This cow was the dam of the great bull Clear-the-way, purchased by Mr. Davidson, of Mains, of Cairnbrogie, and later secured by James Bruce, of Inverquhomery, Aberdeenshire, where he became one of Scotland's great breeding bulls. For three Shorthorn cows,

a mother and two daughters, to have produced Roan Gauntlet, Clear-the-way, Cumberland and Commodore was an achievement seldom if ever equalled in the history of cattle breeding. This was truly a family to breed sires from.

Scotch Shorthorns in England

The Sittyton cow, Azalea, was the mother of the great bull, Field Marshal, used at Collynie and at the Royal Farms at Windsor. Wm. Duthie declared that Field Marshal was the best Shorthorn he ever owned and he was the bull that first made Scotch Shorthorns popular in England. Field Marshal was calved in 1882 and the year before this cow, Azalea, dropped a white bull calf, which remained at Sittyton for about a year and a half, as the American demand for red Shorthorns was discriminating against whites. This young bull, named Athabasca, came under the discerning eye of W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and as a result became one of the good breeding bulls in that herd.

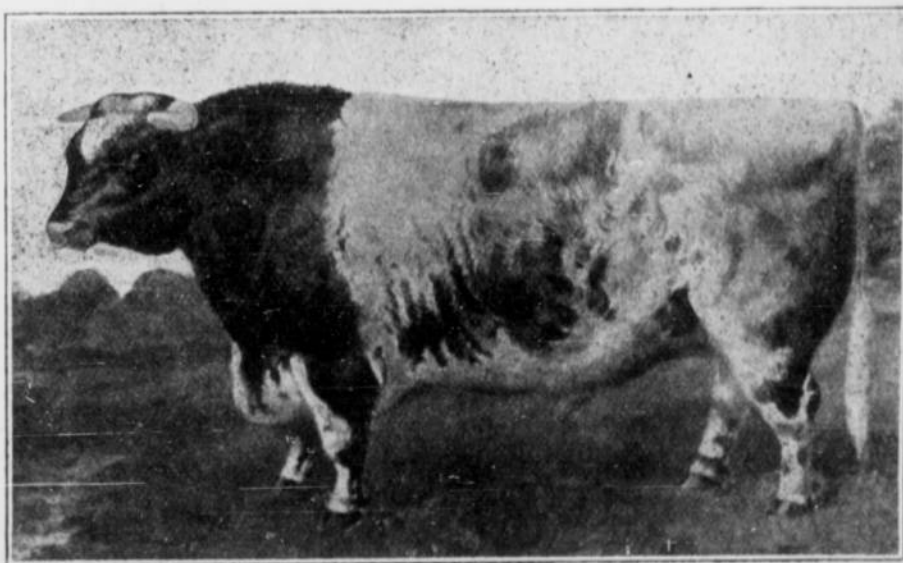
Then the cow, Amaranth, referred to earlier in this article by Wm. Duthie as Old Amaranth, was a grand daughter of Azalea and kept up the family tradition as a bull breeder by producing the two mentioned bulls, Abbotsburn and Abbotsford, but excelled her grand dam, producing a third, Sittyton Scarlet, good enough to be used as a herd bull at Uppermill.

As Mr. Cruickshank originated the Shorthorn families that are regarded as being the production of Sittyton, the cows of each family were very closely connected, as he had only bred them for a few generations. The cows he bred bulls from had been produced in the herd and kept there, which made the family connection all the more marked. In view of this it is interesting to note that the Sittyton Victoria family produced for Mr. Cruickshank within a few years such bulls as Baron Victor, the great breeding bull in the herd of Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kansas, and the bull whose calves first made Cruickshank's cattle popular in the United States; the bull Ventriloquist, a great show and breeding bull used at Barthol Chapter; Vice Chancellor, a bull that made a marked impression in the Collynie herd of Wm. Duthie; Vermont, used in the Kinnelard herd of Sylvester Campbell; and Castlewood, another good sire used by Wm. Duthie. This is by no means the full production of that family in useful Shorthorn bulls, but are a few one finds in a cursory reference to the Shorthorn history of that day.

The Dam of Whitehall Sultan

The great cow Bapton Pearl, bred by J. Deane Willis, at Bapton Manor, England, and later imported by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., for E. S. Kelly, of Springfield, Ohio, had a bull calf at Bapton Manor called Bapton Diamond. This bull was purchased by W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and used in his herd, but sold shortly to D. R. Hanna, of Ravenna, Ill. Mr. Marr later regretted very much having parted with this bull as his calves were excellent. After crossing the ocean Bapton Pearl dropped the white bull calf Whitehall Sultan, a name familiar to all

Turn to Page 24



Field Marshal, One of the great Sons of the Shorthorn Cow Azalea

Field Marshal was bred by Amos Cruickshank and used in the herd of Wm. Duthie and in The Royal Herd at Windsor. This picture is from a photograph of an oil painting presented to Wm. Duthie by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.



As They do it in the Great American Dry Belt. The Mule Skinner and his 34-mule Team supply the Power for the Combination Harvester Thresher.

Progress in Machinery and Equipment

ONE of the most noticeable developments during the past year is the more general realization of the importance which larger power units and power equipment have in solving the farmer's problem of cheaper production. The agricultural engineers have made this one of the chief phases of their work, and many of the agricultural economists are beginning to fall in line. The horse people have helped the cause in the United States by putting on a great many large team demonstrations all over the country, showing how one man may operate six, eight or even 12 horses to many of the farm implements. Farmers have shown their belief in increased farm power by more liberal buying of both tractors and larger field machinery. In fact, 1926 was probably the greatest year of the tractor industry.

Few changes have taken place in tractor design or equipment during the year, the vast bulk of the farm sales being of the standard type of four-wheeled kerosene-burning tractors put out by some seven or eight firms. This is certainly some come-down from the 250 or more tractor firms about six or seven years ago, but from the farmer's standpoint it makes for cheaper, more reliable, and longer lived tractors, and for better repair and expert service. The tractors of 1926 will last at least one-third and probably one-half more actual days' use than the average of those five or six years ago, which augurs well for the stability of the industry.

One new tractor development of the year was the advent of the Farm-all or general-purpose tractor put out by one of the leading tractor firms. This has been in process of development and testing for several years, and great things are expected of it by its friends. It is intended largely for general field work, such as cultivating, mowing, raking, harvesting, corn picking; but also has power for pulling two plows, and plenty of power for silo filling, corn shelling, and all the ordinary belt jobs on the farm. It is fitted with a power take-off and the two-row cultivator, mower and other attachments in many cases will be comparatively cheap attachments to be put on and taken off in a short time.

The use of the combine brings up at once the problem of drying the grain as it comes to the granary. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has devised a very satisfactory ventilating system of cross air ducts for farm granaries, and several agricultural experiment stations are working on forced draft drying projects which give promise of being entirely practical even with small quantities of grain. At least one firm has put on the market a large coal heated grain-drying and conditioning machine for the use of large producers and country elevators. So that this problem seems about solved.

The idea is rapidly gaining ground of operating tractor-drawn machinery through power taken from the tractor by a power take-off, instead of relying on the bull wheel. While developed originally for the grain binder it is now being used for mowers, binders, combines, field

ensilage cutters and other tractor-drawn implements.

The great advantages are that it makes these machines all practically independent of bad footing conditions and allows of going right through ponds of water if necessary; allows of taking care of extra heavy conditions by slowing up the travel and still letting the machinery run at normal speed; and allows of lighter construction for the machines. Several different tractors now offer a power take-off. One modification of this idea was noticed at the State fairs in the shape of a single-row corn picker attached and carried at one side, and also a two-row corn snapper attached and carried on both sides of a light tractor. In both cases the machinery is operated from the tractor.

Somewhat similar to this has been an unusual call for information on how to use discarded automobile engines for belt power purposes in sawing wood, grinding feed, hoisting hay, silo filling, corn shelling, pulverizing limestone, and even for running a spraying and painting outfit. Apparently when a car dies the engine lives on and on. With a little care with the installation and the use of one of the several satisfactory governors on the market, such belt power outfits give very satisfactory results.

One other thing which might be mentioned is the development of a tank heater burning used crank case oil, which is claimed to give very satisfactory results. If it proves entirely successful it offers another use for this refuse material which becomes somewhat of a problem where cars, trucks and tractors are all used on the same farm.

Space will not permit of taking up developments in the automobile or farm building fields. We cannot close, however, without mentioning the remarkable progress made in applying electric power to farm purposes, chiefly through the use of central station or high line power. No other means offer so much toward lightening farm drudgery and making the farm a better place to live; and nothing

is more certain than that the farmer and the power interests are beginning to understand and appreciate each other's problems, and that we may expect even more rapid increase in farm electrification in the future.

Machinery Cuts Labor Costs

The distinctive thing about Canadian agriculture is its dependence on power and power machinery to increase crop production per worker, and thus decrease the cost of production. It may be true that Canadians are wasteful of land, but we make up for it by conserving human labor. The result is that the European gets a greater return per acre, while our farm people enjoy a higher return for their labor and consequently a higher standard of living.

In spite of all this, many people, even among the farmers themselves do not realize to what an extent power and power machinery cuts down the cost of production by reducing the very important item of labor cost. Take plowing for example. A man with two horses and 14-inch walking plow will plow about two and a quarter acres per day, with man labor at 40 cents an hour, the total cost per acre is about \$3.20, \$1.78 of which is for the man labor.

Put the same man on a gang plow with five horses and he will plow about five acres per day at a cost of \$2.38 per acre, only 80 cents of which is for man labor. Put him on a three-plow tractor and he will plow about nine acres per day at a total cost of about \$14.60, or at the rate of \$1.62 per acre, only 44 cents of which is for man labor. This shows that the total cost of plowing an acre with the two-horse walking plow is \$1.58 more than plowing an acre with the tractor gang, and that \$1.34 of this difference is the saving on man labor. In other words, the cost for power and plow is practically the same whether we use two horses or five horses, and

only slightly less where a tractor is used, but that the main saving is in man labor.

I have had farmers object to figuring farm labor as high as 40 cents per hour; but when one has to pay a plumber or an electrician from \$1.00 to \$1.25 an hour, \$1.00 an hour for an indifferent grade of garage work, 65 cents to \$1.00 an hour for carpenters, and so on, it seems that a 40-cent allowance for a farm owner or a good farm hand is too low rather than too high. Probably 60 cents an hour during the crop season and 30 cents during the slacker season should be allowed for the farm owner, but to be safe I have based my figures on 40 cents an hour.

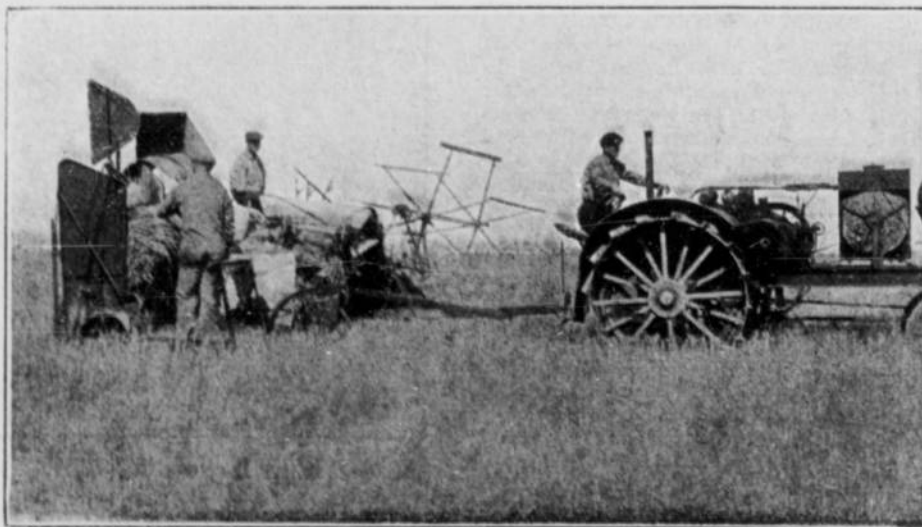
Harvesting is another place where the use of power and labor-saving machinery has made great savings possible. The simplest type of harvesting I have had any experience with was cradling. Not very much, I admit, but enough to learn how to handle the cradle in pretty fair shape and to learn that it is mighty slow and hard work. About three-quarters of an acre per day was all that the average man wanted to cut and bind and shock, which, at 40 cents an hour, would cost \$5.33 per acre.

With the eight-foot self-binder three men and four horses will cut and bind and shock about 17 acres of grain per day at a total cost of about \$25.50, including men, horses, twine and the use of the machine. This is at the rate of about \$1.50 per acre. Here we have a reduction per acre from \$5.33 to \$1.50, most of which is due to the saving in human labor.

The combine, promises to cut, thresh, and put the cleaned grain into wagons or trucks ready for delivery to the elevator at a cost even less than this per acre, provided enough acreage can be secured and handled to keep the overhead cost down to a reasonable figure per acre.

And thus we could go through the whole series of farm operations, showing how every step in development has meant the use of machinery to replace human labor, which has become increasingly expensive as the living standards of the Canadian home have been improved. This saving of human labor has been the chief factor in cutting down the cost of production, and has thus been an important factor in making the very marked difference between Old World peasantry and New World farm citizenry.

The last year or so has marked an even greater awakening to the importance of the proper power and equipment for the farm. The main caution to be observed is that the farm operations be so managed, either by farming more land or by exchange or custom work among neighbors, that enough acreage be secured yearly for each machine to keep the overhead cost within reasonable bounds—I. W. Dickerson.



Another Contribution to the Long List of Mechanical Stokers

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Editor and Manager

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P. M. ABEL, R. D. COLQUETTE, AMY J. ROE

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VOL. XX WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 15, 1927 No. 4

Railway Profits Climbing

The annual reports of the two railway systems for the year 1926 are the most encouraging that have been published for a good many years. The National Railway System has net earnings of \$46,400,000, which is an improvement of more than \$14,000,000 over the net earnings of the previous year. This huge earning, however, still falls nearly \$14,000,000 short of meeting the fixed charges against the National system. When it is considered that five years ago, when Sir Henry Thornton took charge, the annual deficit on the National system was \$70,000,000, the improvement is not only extraordinarily good but most gratifying. One more year on the same basis of improvement will see the National Railway system paying its way. Of course the National system, on account of graft, waste, duplication and political mismanagement years ago is heavily over capitalized. If it were written down to approximately \$1,000,000,000, as it should be, an annual net earning of \$50,000,000, which is a reasonable expectation for next year, would put the system on its feet financially.

Looking back over five years' operation, the net earnings of the National Railways have been as follows:

1922	\$ 2,886,711
1923	20,430,649
1924	17,244,261
1925	32,264,414
1926	46,400,000

There is every reason to believe that Sir Henry Thornton's prediction, that the National system will become a magnificent and profitable national asset, is very near fulfilment. We shall probably not hear any more of the old demand that the National system be handed over to private ownership.

The Canadian Pacific Railway annual statement is financially the best in 10 years, showing a net profit of \$44,945,126. After paying dividends on the preferred stocks and a full 10 per cent. dividend on the common stock, both together amounting to about \$30,000,000, the Canadian Pacific Railway will have left nearly \$15,000,000 to add to its accumulated surplus, bringing that amount up to the handsome total of over \$39,000,000. There is probably no railway system in the world in a stronger financial position than the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its stock is steadily rising on the market and is regarded as one of the best investments available.

Taken together and considered from the national viewpoint the two railway systems have earned sufficient in 1926 to meet all outstanding obligations and make a very satisfactory return upon the investment. There is every indication that Canada's railway problems of a major character are of the past and that the future will see steady and satisfactory development. No other country in the world with a population of 9,000,000 people has transportation facilities at all equalling the railway systems of Canada, and taken as a whole no country probably has superior service.

With the rising profits of the railway com-

panies it would naturally be expected that they would not be quite so insistent in demanding higher freight rates, yet past history indicates that this should not be taken for granted. The railways may be looked upon to fight to a finish every proposal for reductions. If, however, the Railway Commission has any regard for the public welfare they will realize that a great many of the discriminations now practiced upon the public by the railways can be eliminated without injuring the railway corporations.

A matter that should also be kept in mind is the undisputed fact that the main factor in providing the big profits of the railway companies is the huge wheat crop harvested in the prairie provinces and hauled over long railway mileage. The profits of the railway companies rise and fall almost in proportion to the bulk of the grain harvested on the prairies. It is undoubtedly the most profitable part of the railway business, yet we have the spectacle of the railway companies seeking in every possible way to secure higher freight rates on grain. It well behooves the grain growers to be on guard and have their case presented with the utmost possible ability before the Board of Railway Commissioners, and even after the case is presented it will require a well organized public opinion and well organized political strength in this country to secure railway freight rates to which the volume of business provided is entitled.

The Ocean Combine

The Atlantic Steamship Combine is ruthlessly gathering the last cent of toll by fresh increases in ocean freights, and the Canadian end of the combine is just as heartless as its bigger brother. The lower freight rates on cattle promised in 1925 on larger shipments have never been granted. The freight rate on wheat, which was eight cents per bushel in October, was jumped to 19 cents on January 1, an increase of 137 per cent, though last year in January the freight on wheat varied only from nine cents to 10½ cents. This is where our prairie farmers pay a huge toll to the shipping combine. The steamship magnates are thus able to pick up the larger proportion of the profits in growing wheat, yet the government is helpless in the face of the steamship combine and apparently is able to do nothing more than beg the combine officials to be merciful.

Three years ago the government had a bright idea and proposed subsidizing Sir William Petersen to the extent of \$1,300,000 a year for 10 years to establish a line of 10 steamships to break the combine. The Dominion government at the same time actually owned and operated some 57 steamships, but this great fleet had no effect whatever upon combine rates. In fact our own government mercantile marine was for several years actually a member of the notorious North Atlantic combine and charged full combine rates. Naturally these facts led the Progressive members to have little confidence in Petersen's ability, with a little fleet of ten ships, to break the combine. The Petersen contract was largely a vote-catching proposition for the benefit of Western Canada and it failed because it did not appeal to the common sense and judgment of western members.

The Winnipeg Free Press supported the Petersen contract vigorously and has never recovered from its disappointment that western members declined to follow its lead. A recent issue of the Free Press, discussing the incident of three years ago, remarks: "The ship owners swarmed to Ottawa . . . they rattled the bones of the terrible business of the government subsidy so vigorously in the face of the farmer members that they turned tail and fled." This

is a picturesque statement but as a matter of fact it does not possess even a vestige of accuracy. The western members simply knew from previous experience that the proposed subsidy to Petersen would be that much money wasted and declined to support the project.

If the Atlantic Steamship Combine cannot be controlled by any one government, it is certainly subject to international control. International legislation has been effective in controlling and regulating many matters on the high seas. If the British, American and Canadian governments could work together they would get results. If Canada has to work alone why is it that our own mercantile marine is so helpless? The people of Canada are looking to Ottawa for action.

The Last Call

How many of the one hundred thousand families who will receive this issue of The Guide would like to have a free donation of a few hundred or a few thousand trees to plant around their homes? And how many would like to have a nice bunch of evergreens for the same purpose at three cents apiece? These trees will grow rapidly and will give the family home a beautiful appearance. They will temper the hot dry winds of summer, and they will make not only the house but the barns as well considerably warmer in winter. Trees will not only make the home attractive but they will cut down the fuel bill and thus become an economy. And when they are well grown they will add from \$500 to \$1,000 to the selling price of the farm.

After the trees begin to grow and provide shelter comes the garden with its apples, crab apples, plums, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and all kinds of garden fruits and vegetables that can be grown all over the prairies wherever there is a good shelterbelt. All this is within reach of every farm home on the prairie, part of it free and the rest at comparatively small cost. It is an investment of the highest order.

The Dominion Government is all ready to donate the trees and sell the evergreens to every settler on the prairies. But orders have to be made one year in advance, first, to allow time to get the land ready for planting, and, second, to enable the forestry station to get the trees ready. Everyone wanting a comfortable home and a good garden should make application for trees to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., immediately, so that it will reach the station before March 1. During the coming summer the government inspectors will visit each applicant and assist him in laying out his grounds and advise him as to the best trees for planting. And then the trees will be shipped in the early spring of 1928 and the foundation for the permanent, beautiful and comfortable home will be securely laid.

Should Titles be Restored?

Premier Howard Ferguson has stirred up a debate by urging that parliament should lift the ban upon titles of honor to Canadian citizens. He feels that Lieutenant-Governors and others who hold high positions should be permitted to "receive fitting honor at the hand of His Majesty," and he points out that other dominions in the Empire have always been glad to have their people "accept the gracious recognition of His Majesty" in having "Sir" or "Lord" tacked on to their names. Premier Rhodes, of Nova Scotia, heartily approves of Premier Ferguson's recommendation. W. F. Nickle, former attorney-general in the Ferguson cabinet, is opposed to the return of titles because he says it will "encourage the development in Canada of a mushroom

aristocracy. The custom of conferring titles belongs to an outgrown feudal period."

It would be well to look a few of the outstanding facts in connection with titles of honor squarely in the face. In the first place the idea that these titles are a "gracious recognition" by His Majesty is plain buncombe. His Majesty, under conditions prevailing today, has no more to do with the conferring of titles than he has with making of laws. Titles conferred in Great Britain are in the hands of the British government and the King merely signs the document that is placed before him. Titles conferred in Canada prior to their abolition in 1919 were given on the advice and recommendation of the Canadian government. If titles are ever brought back in Canada they will simply be plums to be handed out by the premier and his ministers at Ottawa. These facts rob the title business of the glamor with which many people would like it surrounded.

We do not have to look back far to the time when knighthood was in flower in this fair Dominion of ours. What was the result? Does any one for one moment think that titles were conferred upon any basis of merit, or does any person consider for one moment that if titles were restored they would ever again be upon a basis of merit? Fully 75 per cent. of the titles conferred in Canada were a species of political preferment or because of large accumulations of wealth along with a percentage of real merit to give the title business generally a certain amount of respectability. There is no place whatever in a more or less democratic and self-governing country such as Canada for a system of so-called titles of honor. Parliamentary investigation in England a few years ago showed that some titles were actually bought by campaign fund contributions. If titles ever come back in Canada

we may expect that they will, in a measure at least, be bought and sold in the same manner.

The word "Mister" ought to be a good enough title for any Canadian and the satisfaction of public service well done ought to be sufficient reward for any public spirited citizen. At the same time, however, we believe that the Canadian parliament would be well advised to establish an order of merit by which some public recognition based upon a system of merit and merit only could be awarded to citizens in any walk of life, no matter how humble, for exceptional service to their fellow men. But such an order of merit should not be accompanied by any title of honor because it is bound to become a grim farce and be degraded largely into a matter of political patronage.

Lloyd-George Going Strong

For the past two years Asquith and Grey and other leading British Liberals have been busy reading Lloyd-George out of the Liberal party. The "official" Liberal party demanded that he hand over at once the "million pound" campaign fund which he controlled and betake himself to the lonely political wilderness. But Lloyd-George, as always, flourished under criticism. He defied the party leaders, demanded the resignation of their chairman, Vivian Philips, and offered to provide a campaign fund of \$1,500,000 for the next election, together with an annual income of \$200,000 for the upkeep of Liberal headquarters provided he remained leader. Just as he finished celebrating his sixty-fourth birthday the "die-hards" succumbed and the little Welshman is in the saddle once more and in full control of the party as well as the funds.

A number of Asquithian Liberals who have declined to accept Lloyd-George as their

leader have hived off and formed a new "Liberal Council" under the leadership of Viscount Grey. Though the British Liberal party is battered and torn its future is a matter of great interest to all. Some predict that the conservative element in the party will enroll under Stanley Baldwin's leadership, while the radical element will gravitate to the Labor camp, thus leaving but a rump of the once proud party to be divided between Lloyd-George and Viscount Grey. The former war premier is always a storm centre. Despite all the excommunications and the readings out he seems still to be the main factor. What he will do today or tomorrow no one knows, but every one is equally certain that he will be doing something and doing it in a most dramatic manner. It is this uncertainty that makes his career as entertaining as that of a movie star. And while he has a big campaign fund Canadian experience indicates that he will have followers.

When our two railway systems begin to earn satisfactory profits it will be time to expect relief from high freight rates. Hauling grain is the most profitable part of the railway business. Reduced freight rates on wheat will make wheat growing more profitable. It is the money which comes from the western wheat crop that constitutes the chief single item in Canadian prosperity. The logical course is abundantly clear.

The Ocean Steamship Combine operates somewhat as did the old robber barons on the Rhine a few hundred years ago. They sallied out upon mercantile fleets and levied just enough toll so as not to ruin the merchants. Their principle was "all the traffic would bear."

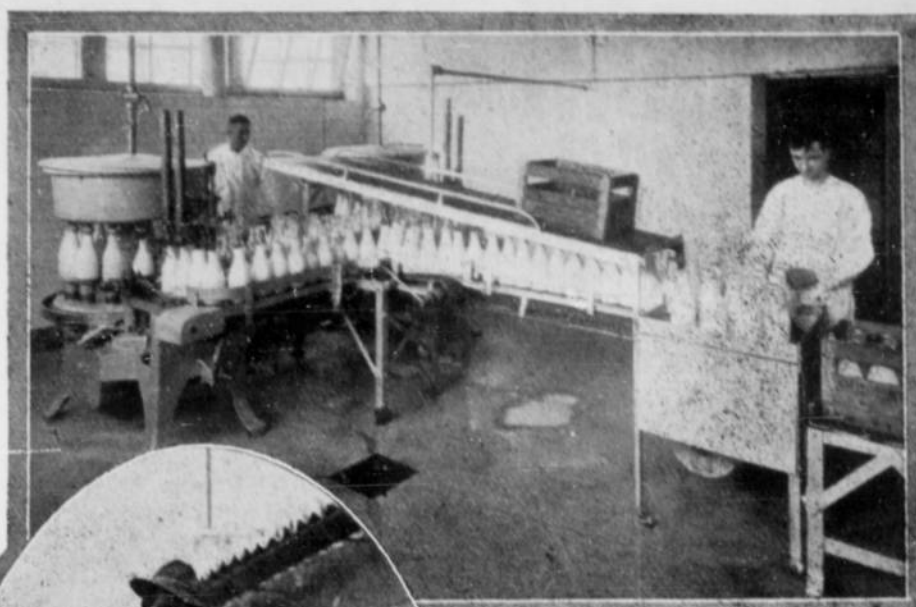


A Gentle Hold-up



Now she'll have her breakfast. She knows that clean, cool milk is just the thing to keep a Winnipeg kiddie growing. Some day she'll visit her cousins in the country and find out where the milk comes from

The Milky Way



Up-to-the-minute city milk plant, where milk is weighed, clarified, pasteurized, cooled, bottled and sealed by machinery. When the bottles come back they are given a Turkish bath.



Left—Down in Havana the milkman makes his rounds on horseback. Probably so that he can make a get away if the milk inspector gets after him.



This Bhutanese milkman, of Darjeeling, India, uses bamboo jars attached to a pack saddle. Who would have thought that they had so many horses in India? It's a wonder the milkmen don't use elephants.



Milkboat on the Spreinwold, Berlin, Germany. The captain bold is taking it easy at the prow. Hardly as fast as a truck or an express train, but little Fritzie and Gretchen are used to waiting.

Left This Palermo, Sicily, consumer makes sure that the morning's milk is neither skimmed nor watered. The delivery system is primitive but it guarantees a perfectly fresh product.

Right — A peace-time scene in Antwerp, Belgium. The milkman's family delivers the milk in this case. Wonder how they make a three-horse hitch for dogs?



LUMBER

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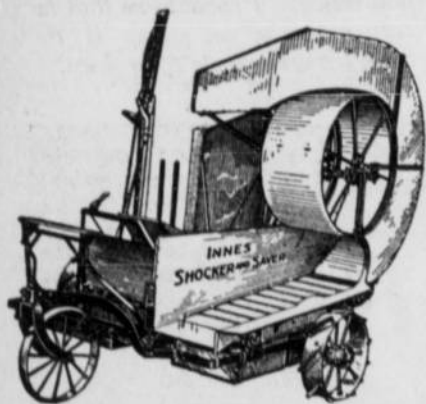
Buy now when prices are lowest on our superior quality lumber, lath, shingles, doors, millwork, etc., of guaranteed grade. We save you middlemen's profits and also give you better quality than local yards supply. Hundreds of our satisfied customers testify to this. Here's what Mr. Bert B. Bird, Matador, Sask., wrote us: "It sure pays to send away for your lumber. We have to pay \$18 per thousand feet more here than from you, and your lumber is three grades better than what we get here."

Write Tonight for Our SPECIAL WINTER PRICES
Order now and take advantage of these lower prices—if you wish we will hold shipment for a reasonable time. We specialize in the world famous B.C. Douglas Fir.

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BEKINS BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Established 1913. Capital, \$100,000.00
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SET STOOKS by Machine

Setting stooks by hand, the hardest and most expensive job on the farm today, will soon be a thing of the past. Just as in the case of the binder, mower and hayloader, so has another machine now arrived to lighten the labor on the farm. This machine is the

INNES Grain Stooker

The Innes Stooker works with any make of binder in any kind of small grain—wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, etc., heavy or light, green or ripe. It is coupled to the binder. Takes the bundles from it and sets as perfect a stook as you can set by hand, ventilated or solid, as conditions require.

Simple Operation

The binder drops a bundle on the canvas, the wheel carries it up, reverses it and places it into the stooker basket. All the man does is to see that the bundles are properly placed and when the basket is full presses a lever to drop the basket down backward and set the stook. The basket pulls away from the stook and comes back for refilling.

Timken and Hyatt roller bearings and Alemite-Zerk lubrication assure easy running and long life.

Stooks 20 Acres a Day

One extra man, one extra horse and an Innes will stook 20 acres a day. When night comes all the cut grain has been stooked and it has taken no back-breaking labor to do it. Anyone can operate it—no experience necessary.

Gives Back Your Seed

And besides stooking, it is a great grain saver. All the shattered grain is automatically boxed and the loose heads placed securely in the stook. Actual tests show that from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bushel of grain per acre is saved in this way.

Ten years' research work and four years' actual field work on farms from Texas to Saskatchewan are behind this machine. Sold on a money-back warranty. Write for full statement of warranty and catalog describing in detail the Innes Grain Stooker, Innes Grain Saver and Innes Stook Sweep. Write today for Catalog A-3

Innes dealers will arrange for a motion picture demonstration on request.

INNES SHOCKER COMPANY
Innes, Saskatchewan

From Immigrant Boy to Barley King

How Nick Taitinger overcame physical handicaps and language difficulties and became champion seed grower

By W. L. SMITH

THIS is rather a story of Nick Taitinger the man than of the man's achievements. One cannot, however, go very far in any kind of a Taitinger story without making at least some reference to the work of one who, in the last 15 years or so, has done more than any other single person to write large the name of Alberta on the agricultural map of North America.

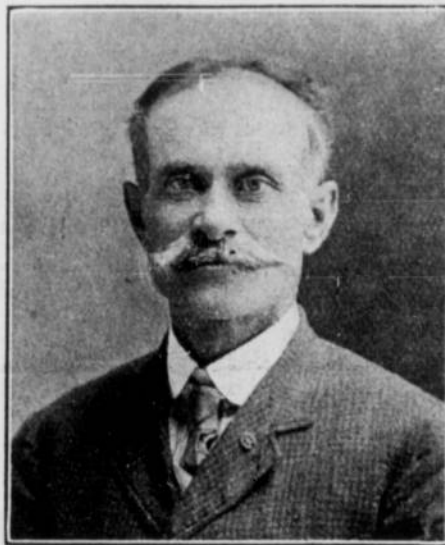
Before entering upon the work that has brought fame both to himself and the province of his adoption, Taitinger had overcome handicaps, both physical and having to do with mental equipment, that would have seemed insuperable to one of less virile fibre. Mr. Taitinger's parents, of Alsace Lorraine stock, lived near Metz until 1870, but after the Franco-Prussian war of that year had transferred Alsace Lorraine to Germany, the family removed to the vicinity of Verdun, where the subject of this sketch was born. The Taitingers were farmers, and, at 11 years of age, Nick had the misfortune to lose his right hand in his father's threshing machine. As a means of overcoming the effects of this physical disability further educational advantages were sought in secondary schools, and at least part way through a French university course. Before the latter was finished the Taitinger that Alberta and much of North America have since come to know so well determined to cross the Atlantic and join a brother already located in Oregon. As a means of obtaining the money necessary for the journey a position was taken as book-keeper in a French candy factory. How closely the needs of the journey were estimated can be realized when it is stated that by the time Oregon was reached only \$2.50 was left out of the money with which the journey to America had begun.

Starting as a Farm Hand

"But it is well there was no more, since if there had been I would have started back at once," Nick told me, as we chatted over his early experiences. "The part of Oregon in which I located really was wild and woolly at the time. I was scared of the Indians and still more scared of the wild whites, as every man but myself carried a gun, and shooting affairs were frequent. Two men once fought a revolver duel across a handkerchief held in their left hands, both dropping at the first fire. Neither was killed though and one of them finally found his end by being thrown from a horse."

Since Nick had to stay, he at once looked for a job and in this search the physical and language difficulties stood in his way. Although fluent in both French and German, Nick was wholly lacking in knowledge of English. The farmer to whom application for employment was first made, looked where a hand was missing, and then at the youth as a whole, who knew not a word of the language of the country, and decided he would not do. But Nick managed to make it clear that all he asked was trial for a week and this concession was made. The first job was driving a six-horse team hauling a wide sweeping harrow. During the time allowed for trial, the horses either learned French or Nick acquired a

working knowledge of American horse language. In any case man and horses got along so well together that at the end of the week Nick was engaged at \$18 per month. Less than five years



Nick Taitinger

later he was farm foreman at \$45, but in three years of that time he never lived inside a house and during parts of the whole period his hours were from three a.m. to nine and 10 p.m.

The next stage was as a renter with a cash capital of \$270 to start on. All but \$20 of this sum was used in adding to a meagre equipment, and, in order to meet expenses until the first crop came on, the young Frenchman did occasional work for neighboring farmers—cultivating at 10 cents per acre, plowing at \$1.00 per acre, and pitching bundles in threshing time at \$1.25 for a day of 16 hours. "A chap I knew there said he would not work for such wages, and he didn't, but he is a hired man yet," Nick paused to remark.

For two years Nick went on as an Oregon renter, "keeping back" all that time, milking two cows night and morning, and during part of the time walking three miles to a neighbor's to see how a couple of hens were getting on with their hatchings of duck eggs. "A young chap might walk as far as the garage today, but that is as far as he will walk," was another aside, "That

was a lonesome time, though," Nick went on, "and it was then I learned to smoke." The man who, with one hand missing, could milk cows, mother a couple of clucking hens and hold his own with the best of them as spike-man in a threshing gang, soon became as expert in manipulating the "makings" as men who had smoked all their lives. "While driving a four-horse team attached to a wheat tank I have more than once rolled a cigarette without pulling up," he said.

From Renter to Owner

In 1904, Taitinger moved up from a renter to the farm-owning class, when he bought a half-section of C.P.R. land, 11 miles south-east of Claresholm, at \$6.00 per acre, and at a time when there was neither fence or road between his new home and Claresholm. "I had eight light horses, three or four cows, a few implements, and \$1,500 in cash when I arrived in Alberta," Taitinger told me, "but nearly the whole of the \$1,500 was used up in building my first house." Although he modestly added, that it took him 10 years to really learn how to farm in Alberta, it was in a good deal less time that he began on that marvellous career as a producer of prize-winning grain, that has made "Taitinger" a household word all over the West.

The beginning in this history was made at the Dry Farming Congress and Exhibition, at Spokane, in 1910, when he secured fifth on wheat. Two years later sweepstakes was won on barley in a like exhibition at Lethbridge, first on wheat being won at Winnipeg, in the same year, at a Land and Soil Products Exhibition. In 1915, second place was secured in barley, at the Dry Farming Congress that was held that year in Denver. At Kansas City, in 1918, the barley sweepstakes again came to Taitinger. In 1922, another sweepstakes on barley, and ninth on wheat, was won at the Chicago International; in 1923, third was taken on barley at the same world fair; in 1924, sixth on barley and ninth on wheat; in 1925, sixth on wheat at Chicago, and first on wheat at Alberta Seed Fair.

As a result of these and other winnings there are two gold watches and enough gold medals in the Taitinger home to form a fair sized museum. But then the acquisition of medals is an hereditary trait. Taitinger's grandfather, a six-footer, of the Old Guard, who was one of the hundred veterans to go into exile with Napoleon at Elba, was given for his services in the Grand Army, a medal as large as those George III seals attached to land patents, that are still treasured as heirlooms in the homes of many descendants of the pioneers of Old Ontario. The chief difference in the two cases is that the medals in the Taitinger home of today have been acquired from the turning of swords into plow shares.

Shipped Barley to Glasgow

The justifiable pride based on notable winnings at exhibitions is exceeded by pride in what has been accomplished in a commercial way. In 1910, Mr. Taitinger sold, on sample, a car load of barley to Hugh Baird and Son, of Glasgow. That barley made 99½ per cent. of malt, a world record. After

Turn over to Page 21



Holding a Sheaf of her Father's Prize Wheat.

Left — These Girls enjoy Life in the Country.

Right—Prize Winner in Barley, Wheat and Oats.



FREE Treatment for DEAFNESS

Head Noises from Nasal Catarrh

Hundreds Freed of
Deafness Caused
by Head Catarrh

Amazing Letters Received
From Many Who
Thought Their
Cases Hope-
less

Free Trial to All

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 7.—From among the thousands of letters received by Dr. Coffee, the deafness and catarrh specialist, from people who tell of their relief from deafness and head noises from nasal catarrh and from catarrh, he has selected at random a number which are reproduced below.

All of the letters shown in this article are on file in his office.

The letters practically as they came from the writers, follow:

Chronic and Acute Deafness Ends

Mrs. Mona McBride, of Illinois, says, "This is to certify that since having scarlet fever when a little girl, I have



MRS. M. McBRIDE

been hard of hearing, and for the past four or five years I have been almost entirely deaf. A few months ago my left ear began to discharge. I found it to be abscessed and discharging a foul fluid. Nothing seemed to stop it and finally I tried Dr. Coffee's treatment. To my surprise and delight the hearing in the ear which was partially deaf for nearly 20 years has returned and the abscess has healed. Now I

Restored Hearing in One Month

Mr. George Bishop, of Sask., Canada, says, "I had been growing deaf for 12 years and had been to some of the best hospitals in all Canada and even submitted to operations without success. I spent hundreds of dollars but gradually grew worse. I became so bad that people had to talk directly into my ear, if I was to hear. By using Dr. Coffee's treatment my hearing was greatly benefited in one month's time. I wish that every sufferer everywhere who is afflicted as I was would give this wonderful treatment a test."

Catarrhal Deafness Now
Successfully Relieved
By Davenport Doctor
Prepares 25,000 Trial Treatments Which Will
Be Given Away Free to All Who Suffer
From Deafness, Head Noises or Dull-
ness of Hearing Due to Nasal
Catarrh or Catarrh itself

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 7 (Special).—A proved treatment for deafness, dullness of hearing from nasal catarrh and for catarrh itself has been developed by Dr. W. O. Coffee, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of this city, which has resulted in the restoration of hearing to thousands.

Basing his treatment on the fact that in practically 90 per cent. of the cases, loss of hearing is due to a catarrhal condition, Dr. Coffee, by concentrating his efforts in that field, has proved that restoration of hearing is not a myth. Literally thousands of people from all sections of the United States have taken this original home treatment and have been greatly benefited.

Tells of Development

Dr. Coffee says: "More than 25 years ago, I began to suffer with head noises, dullness of hearing and with catarrh. Slowly but surely my hearing was leaving me. I naturally tried every treatment that I knew of, as deafness in my profession would have been fatal to my success. After a great loss of time and when two operations had failed to give me permanent relief I calmed my fears and began to analyze the cause and effect of my trouble."

500,000 Treated for Catarrhal Deafness is Doctor's Record

During his 45 years as a practicing physician, Dr. Coffee has probably established a record which no other physician in the country can match. His records show that he has treated more than 500,000 people suffering with deafness, head noises from nasal catarrh and catarrh and eye diseases. Those people live in all sections of the country and have been treated, in the majority of cases, at home using the home treatment for this distressing condition, as developed by Dr. Coffee.

The results of these different cases are convincing proof of the merits of this home system of treatment. When the average physician has treated fifty cases with one definite system of treatment, it is sufficient to establish what it will do. Dr. Coffee has thousands of such cases.

Relief at 86 Years

Mr. J. C. P., of Elmer, Mo., wrote that he suffered with catarrh of the nose and head. Made him deaf quite rapidly. He suffered with severe head noises. He used my home treatment five months, and wrote me that he was completely relieved and says, "I will surprise you by telling you that I am 86 years old."

Dr. Coffee says that most people past 80 years of age do not obtain complete relief from long standing deafness and catarrh. Usually they are not strong and vigorous enough to throw off long standing weaknesses.

Basing my treatment on the results of this study I evolved a system which I believe would remove the handicap of deafness if anything would. There was nothing magical about it. It was a logical, scientific treatment, and within a short time I began to improve. After some time, I was normal again.



DR. W. O. COFFEE
As he looks today after 45 years active practice

Tells of Home Treatment

Now it is possible for everyone, anywhere with just ordinary household surroundings, to treat themselves, for relief of deafness, dullness of hearing or head noises from nasal catarrh.

Explains Free Offer

To prove that this treatment is effective—that deafness, dullness of hearing, head noises from nasal catarrh and catarrh can be treated and banished at home, Dr. Coffee has determined to give away 25,000 trial treatments.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT COUPON

DR. W. O. COFFEE,
Suite 843, St. James Hotel Building, Davenport, Iowa.
Please send me a free trial treatment by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way. I am to pay nothing for this treatment. (Either print your name and address or write plainly.)

Name _____
Street or R. F. D. _____
Town _____ Prov. _____
Do you want treatment for partial deafness, for head noises or simply for nasal catarrh? State which. _____

Deafness Due to Catarrh
of Air Passages

Authorities Blame Catarrh For
90 Per Cent. of Deafness
Throughout The World

Free Trial Treatment
To All Who Suffer

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 7.—According to authorities who base their assertions on years of research and actual medical observation and practice, 90 per cent. of the deafness in the world today is due to catarrh—catarrh of the air passages.

This May Be Relieved

This condition may be relieved. It is possible now that Dr. W. O. Coffee, a physician of this city, has developed a home treatment for deafness, head noises from nasal catarrh and catarrh itself, to remedy the trouble—to get rid of the catarrhal condition in many cases and make hearing possible once more. It has been proved that in many severe cases this is true; and this claim is borne out by the results later mentioned in this article.

Great Success

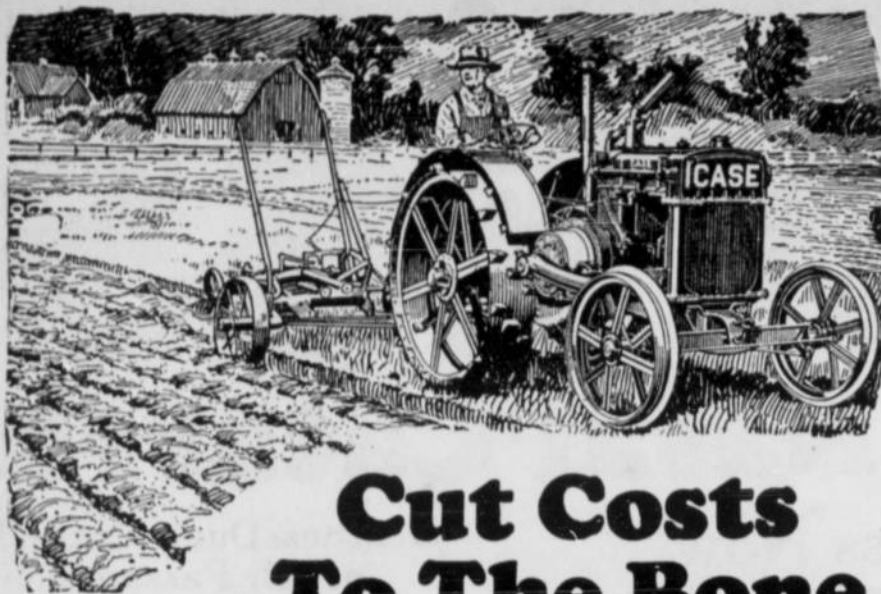
Phenomenal success has attended Dr. Coffee in his work since he first developed this home treatment.

Many of his patients have been people whose hearing was bad in one ear and was rapidly spreading to the other. With every cold, the hearing grew worse. Quickly this condition was relieved; benefited not only for the time but the catarrhal condition was bettered and in many cases all traces of this serious disease disappeared.

Deafness strikes at young and old. It can develop from a number of different causes; but sufferers are seldom concerned with the origin of the trouble. What they are vitally interested in is obtaining prompt relief—and this home treatment of the Davenport doctor has demonstrated its efficacy with young as well as old. By this method many who were destined to a life of handicap, due to catarrhal deafness, were made normal once more.

It Is Sent Free

So send in today and tell Dr. Coffee your trouble. If you are a sufferer from deafness or head noises, from nasal catarrh or catarrhal conditions which may cause you to become deaf, tell him and he will send you a free treatment for this distressing condition. It is sent free—at no cost whatever. Even the parcel post charges are prepaid by Dr. Coffee and the package arrives at the home of the sufferer free of all charges or obligations. No reason to hesitate—SEND!



Cut Costs To The Bone

TWO items, power and labor, make up 60 per cent of the cost of producing farm crops. (Official average for the U. S.) With a Case tractor these two big items of cost can be cut to the bone.

Case tractors are built to outwork and outlast all others, and to give the lowest cost per year of service. A better engine, a highly developed fuel system and a transmission of steel cut gears on roller bearings are responsible for the remarkable economy of these tractors.

You can cut the cost of farm operation, do more and better work, and make more money with a Case tractor.

Mail the coupon and get FREE, a copy of "Modern Tractor Farming," 32 pp. revised and illustrated. Half a million leading farmers have read this helpful book.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

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Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton, Manitoba—Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatchewan—Regina, Saskatoon. Ontario—Toronto.

CASE

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., Racine, Wis.
Send me, free, a copy of "Modern Tractor Farming."

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Post Office

State

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the
Coupon

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LIGHT DRAUGHT
GREAT CAPACITY
CENTRAL ONE-
POINT HITCH



Made in two widths 14 feet and 21 feet. They cultivate the entire surface and leave the ground level.

Maintains the
BISSELL
REPUTATION
for build-
ing Disks
RIGHT.

THESE IN-THROW DISKS CAN BE EQUIPPED FOR HORSE OR TRACTOR

We make all sizes and styles of Disk Harrows for Horse and Tractor use. Write for particulars.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT. FOR SALE BY ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

Cheaper and Better

FORDSON
Power
with
PICKERING
Governors

Steady even power ALL the time, smaller fuel bills and longer tractor life — these are the reasons why farmers are equipping their Fordsons with Pickering Governors.

These famous governors respond instantly to the slightest change in load because they are built without joints or links which prevents any loss of regulation.

The Pickering does not sacrifice power for power control. It is the only governor that does not cut down power of the motor — **TESTED and PROVED** by the University of Nebraska.

Send coupon for free pamphlet 19C which describes the Pickering Governor for your make of tractor.

Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 19C.

Name

Address

Name and size of Tractor

Pickering Distributor for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
L. J. HAUG WINNIPEG

Binder Twine Inspection

Conditions today are unsatisfactory

WHAT legal protection is given to the purchaser of binder twine under the laws of Canada? If you examine the law there appears to be a good deal, but actual experience of some farmers and associations has shown that the protection is decidedly limited, and much less than the interests of farmers call for.

The Inspection and Sales Act contains a number of sections dealing with binder twine, the most important of which, Section 347, reads as follows:

"Upon or attached to every ball of binder twine sold or offered for sale in Canada there shall be a label with the name of the dealer (the word 'dealer' includes either manufacturers or importers) and the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball marked or stamped thereon."

Other sections of the law provide for government inspection of twine, for penalties on the sale of unlabelled twine, and for the confiscation of twine improperly labelled. Another section of the act provides that no deficiency shall be considered a contravention of the law, unless it exceeds 5 per cent. of the length indicated. In other words, twine labelled 550 feet to the pound may, under the law, measure only 522½ feet. An eight-pound ball of twine might legally be short as much as 220 feet, and the shortage in 100 pounds might legally amount to more than half a mile of twine, or enough to bind considerably more than 1,000 bundles.

Inspection Becomes Slack

No farmer can measure the twine he is going to use. Its usefulness is destroyed as soon as he unwinds it, and consequently there is no danger to dealers selling short-length twine once they have made the sale. The only protection lies in efficient inspection before the sale is made. Formerly there was an inspector of binder twine for Canada, who was able to check things up pretty close at the points of manufacture and importation, because only a few firms were engaged in manufacturing or importing twine. Since 1925 inspection has been in the hands of the Seed Branch Offices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of which there are two in Western Canada, at Winnipeg and at Calgary. Inspection is not now nearly so close as was formerly the case, although the need for it has grown because twine is now manufactured and brought into the country by a large number of different companies.

Customs regulations used to provide that the inspector of binder twine be notified of every importation so that he would have a chance to inspect it. Now there is no such notification, and the attention of seed branch officers is called to an import shipment of twine only when the collector of customs has reason to believe that it is illegally imported. It is not the collector's duty to check the length of twine, and so long as every ball of twine bears a label it would seem easy to import it, no matter how far it might be from meeting legal requirements.

Length of Twine

The next question is, how much twine do you get when you buy 100 pounds or two 50-pound bales? If it is 550-foot twine you may think that you are getting 55,000 feet of twine, but under any conditions you will get less than this, and under some conditions you may get a great deal less. To begin with, the wrapper on these two bales would

probably weigh at least two pounds. The better manufacturers find this a sufficient allowance, but there is nothing in the law to prevent a manufacturer from padding his wrapper with cheap material, thus reducing the net weight of twine. Two pounds a bale leaves a net weight of 96 pounds of twine, which if absolutely full length will measure 52,800 feet, or 2,200 feet less than 55,000. But, the manufacturer may legally give you 5 per cent. less footage, or 27½ feet less per pound, which on the 96 pounds net weight would amount to 2,640 feet. So instead of the 55,000 feet of twine which you thought of originally, you may get only 50,760 feet, or almost 5,000 feet less than you supposed. If a manufacturer makes his wrapping weigh a pound or so more, and there is nothing in the law to prevent him from doing so, the deficiency may be much greater, and if he takes a risk with the law you may lose another thousand feet or so in length. And in addition the whole bale, although represented as weighing 50 pounds gross, may be much lighter.

Remedies Required

In the light of these facts what needs to be done? Evidently inspection under the present Sales and Inspection Act needs to be tightened up. The inspection should cover not only twine manufactured in Canada, but should ensure that all twine imported be inspected on arrival in Canada.

A change in the law is also required reducing the allowed variation in length. United Grain Growers, who have been buying twine for western farmers for many years, find that reputable manufacturers do not need so large a margin. An allowance of 3 per cent. on length would, in expert opinion, be sufficient.

Then, what about the weight? At first sight it might seem reasonable that twine be sold on net weight only. That would mean a certain small increase in price per pound to take care of the cost of bale wrappings and ties, but should not mean any increase in actual net cost. It would mean a number of inconveniences in calculating price and freight rates, because, of course, freight has to be paid on the weight of the package as well as on the net weight of the twine.

Instead of such a requirement it might be satisfactory to demand that every bale of twine show the gross and net weight of the package, or the law might provide that the weight of wrapper and ties on any package of twine should not exceed 4 per cent. of the weight at which it is sold.

It is likely that something will be heard from Ottawa before long in connection with the law relating to binder twine. One of the western members of parliament has been investigating the matter as the result of complaints arising in several different districts where farmers, and in some cases associations, had bought twine at what seemed at the time to be bargain prices, only to find later that they were not getting full measure, either in weight or length. A good deal of information has been secured from United Grain Growers, because of their 14 years' experience in handling binder twine, and the whole matter is being laid before the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

In the meantime, both individuals and associations buying twine will do well to consider the source of supply of the twine they purchase, or to assure themselves in some manner that in buying twine they are actually getting what they pay for.



A farmstead in the Pleasant Valley country near Melfort, Sask.

SINCE 1886 ~ "HOLT" COMBINED HARVESTERS ~ 40 YEARS

"COMBINE YOUR GRAIN for Bigger Profits"

THE "HOLT" WAY

"Holt" Combined Harvesters cut the standing grain, thresh it, separate it, clean it, and deliver it ready for market, in one combined series of operations.

They employ the separating principle of constant and vigorous agitation—used in "Holt" Combines for 40 years—the principle that has made the "Holt" famous as a grain-saver.

"Holt" Combined Harvesters are light weight, yet sturdy—stripped of all excess weight, scientifically trussed and braced. Practically all-steel construction. Bearings are of the anti-friction type. Lubrication by the quick, handy, grease-gun system.

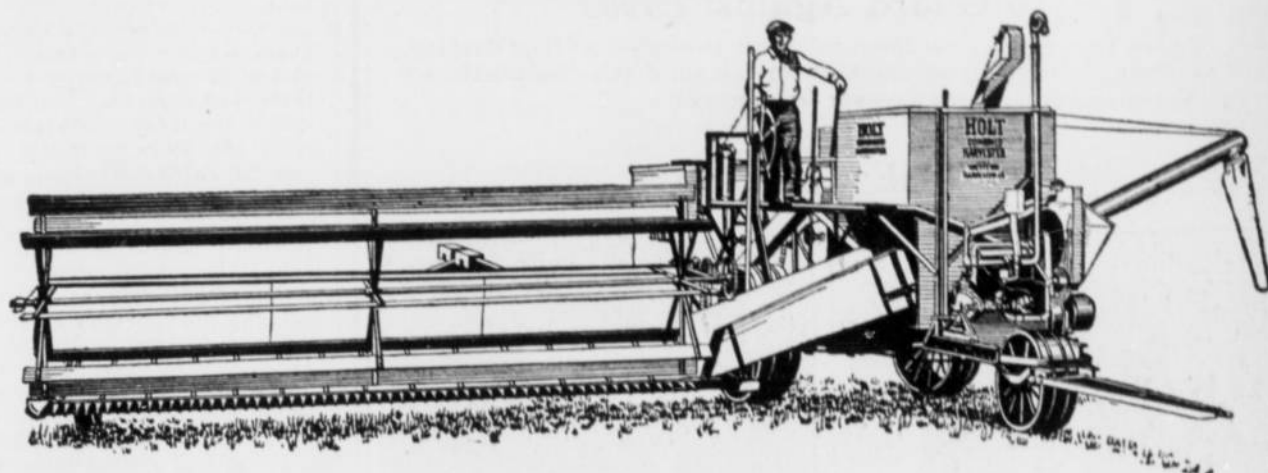
The crew required is small—one man operates the harvester. A light tractor or a few horses pull it.

The "Holt" Line includes a size and type for every harvesting condition—level land models and side hill models. Sacking equipment or a big capacity built-in steel bulk grain bin. Cutting widths from 12 to 20 feet.

Special attachments and adaptations to meet special grain-harvesting problems.

♦ ♦ ♦

Write to Western Harvester Co., Stockton, Calif. for catalogs or see the "Holt" dealer.



"HOLT" COMBINED HARVESTERS

Take the short cut, the sure way, to increased grain profits—*reduce harvesting costs*. Do away with binder twine, with losses from sprouting shocks, with grain-wasting rehandlings, with stacks, with big harvest crews. Get your grain to market early. Adopt the "Combine" method.

Adopt the right way, and choose the right *machine*. The "Holt" Combined Harvester—backed by 40 years' experience and built to highest standards—is famed for its grain-saving, its ease of operation, its low operating and upkeep costs, its long life. The purchase of a "Holt" is a real investment.

See the nearest "Holt" dealer—there is one at your service—or address

WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A Subsidiary of Caterpillar Tractor Co.)

General Offices and Factory - - Stockton, California

UNION TRACTOR & HARVESTER CO. LTD.

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Distributing Warehouses:

Topeka, Kansas - - - Spokane, Wash.

The "Holt" System of Thorough Agitation Means Grain-Saving

The Correct Answer

To the "Number of Cattle on the Range" Figure Puzzle is

5160

The artist who made the picture used figures totalling 5190. Premier Bracken, as shown by the letter below, erased three figures totalling 10. Hon. T. A. Crerar erased four figures, totalling 20, leaving a total in the puzzle, as it was printed in The Grain Growers' Guide and elsewhere, of 5160.

To Guard Against Error

We had two experts solve the puzzle with an electric Adding Machine. Under our supervision they checked and rechecked their work until all doubt concerning the correct answer was removed.

THE JUDGES



PREMIER BRACKEN



HON. T. A. CRRERAR

Here are the letters from the judges, indicating the manner in which their part of the work was carried out:

"The Grain Growers' Guide,
"Winnipeg, Manitoba. "1st February, 1927

"Dear Sirs:

"This is to certify that in connection with your Picture Puzzle I erased from the drawing, before publication, the following numbers: 4, 3 and 3, totalling 10. Since that time these numbers have been kept in my private files, in a sealed envelope, and no person has had access to them nor any opportunity to know what they are.

"(Signed) JOHN BRACKEN."

"The Grain Growers' Guide,
"Winnipeg, Manitoba. "1st February, 1927

"Gentlemen:

"Referring to your puzzle contest. "On October 1, 1926, at your request, I erased from your picture puzzle submitted to me, certain figures as follows: 4, 3, 5 and 8, a total of 20. These figures were erased by me privately. No one knew what figures I erased, either at the time or since, as they have been in a sealed envelope until today.

"(Signed) T. A. CRRERAR."

Keen Competition For Prizes

The competition for the prizes was so keen that a second puzzle will have to be submitted to a number of contestants before the prize winners can be decided. Apparently contestants, because of the valuable prizes offered, checked and rechecked their work until almost certain of success, hence, perhaps, it is not surprising that more contestants got the correct answer than there are prizes. Since this is the case all prizes will be reserved for these contestants. "Special Prizes" for first correct solutions received will be awarded at the same time as the regular prizes.

The "Tie Breaker" was mailed only to those contestants with the correct answer as follows: Alberta on February 10, Saskatchewan on February 11, Manitoba on February 12. They were all mailed to the address contestants placed at the top of their coupons. The contest staff are now carefully checking the contest records to see that no mistakes were made but should a contestant having the answer 5160 fail to receive his copies of the second puzzle, after allowing a reasonable time from the date mentioned above for the "Tie Breaker" to reach him, he must immediately notify us. We cannot be responsible if contestants fail to do this.

As announced previously, J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, R. S. Law, Secretary the United Grain Growers' Limited, and K. Drennan, Manager of John-Scott & Company, Chartered Accountants, will select the prize winners. Solutions to the "Tie Breaker" must be mailed not later than March 5 and, unless some unavoidable delay occurs, the complete list of prize winners will be announced in the April 1 issue. The contest staff, working in close co-operation with the judges are doing everything possible to assure every contestant an equal opportunity. The prizes will be awarded with absolute impartiality.

Great enthusiasm was shown throughout the contest and we take this opportunity to congratulate the successful contestants. Our readers apparently found it extremely interesting and very educational. We thank all those who have helped to make the contest such a success. All details in connection with subscriptions will be taken care of as rapidly as possible. It will be a few days yet before those who sent subscriptions towards the close of the contest will receive their first copies of The Guide, but we ask them to kindly help us out by allowing a reasonable time to elapse before writing us about this matter.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Making Cheese at Home

What equipment is necessary—Some of the directions I have followed with success in making cheese on the farm

By AIRLIE

THE equipment needed for making cheese at home is:

A dairy thermometer.

Sweet milk and vat to hold it, a wash boiler does very well.

Rennet for cheese making, and cheese color if preferred.

Curd knife (a wire toaster makes a fair substitute).

Cheese cloth for strainers and bandage.

Drainer—(mine is a four basket plum crate with holes bored in about half the bottom).

Salt—one ounce for every 25 pounds of milk. One tablespoon weighs one ounce.

A hoop or ring to shape the cheese in—a pail or can with straight sides and bottom out, with a board cut to fit the hoop called a "follower," will do for a hoop.

A press—mine is a carpenter's iron bench screw set in a frame, two upright pieces of plank, three feet long, and three cross pieces, the lower one on which the hoop rests set far enough from the floor to allow room for a pan to catch any drainage, the two upper pieces near the top with the screw through the centre of them.

A set of scales for weighing is a great help. One should remember that, one gallon of milk weighs 10 pounds, and a quart of milk weighs 2½ pounds.

When making cheese I work with 110 pounds of milk. I heat the milk to 85 degrees by placing the pails in hot water and strain the warm milk into the vat. While heating the milk I put one and half rennet tablets to dissolve in one quarter cup of cold water. One and a half teaspoons of cheese color is added to the milk and stirred in. Then the dissolved rennet is well stirred in, the vat covered with a cloth and left for an hour. It is sometimes curdled and ready to cut in four or five minutes or even less. It is ready to cut when it will break square and smooth over the finger, without whitening the whey. I have a curd knife, six blades about 22 inches long, set about half an inch apart; and cut the curd, lengthwise and crosswise with this knife until it is quite fine, say like beechnuts, or finer. After cutting I leave it till the curd settles so that some whey can be dipped off with a saucer or dipper.

The Right Temperature

Then the curd and whey has to be heated to 100 degrees to cook. I do this by heating a quantity of the whey in a pot on the stove and pouring it back into the vat and stirring well, repeating this as often as necessary till the contents of the vat reaches 100 degrees. Then I keep it at from 98 degrees to 100 degrees till cooked, stirring frequently. On my last lot it took three hours from the time it reached 100 degrees till it was firm enough and had developed the necessary acid. In cold weather it is necessary to help the development of acid by adding some sour milk or whey. This time I added about one quart of whey (saved from the week before) when I was cutting the curd. In warm weather this is not needed, as often the acid will develop sooner than wanted.

To test when the curd is ready to dip, heat an iron rod hot enough to toast cheese, take up a small handful of curd and squeeze the whey out of it and touch the hot iron to it, holding it there for a moment or until it adheres and begins to melt or toast the curd. Then pull the iron gently away from the curd. If the curd is raw and sweet it will break short off from the iron and appear crumbly. If slightly acid, it will slightly pull out in threads, but not very long. As the acid develops the stringiness increases. At a certain point, the curd will cling to the iron and pull out in numerous threads an inch or more long. Beyond this point, the threads grow longer but fewer till it ends in stringing indefinitely, like wax, having passed the point of breaking and flying back. The time to dip the curd is when the threads are finest and most numerous.

To dip the curd place the drainer over a pan or tub big enough to hold the whey left in the vat with the end of the drainer with holes in rather lower than the other end. Spread a square of cheese cloth some inches larger than the surface of the drainer over it and dip the curd and whey out of the vat into the drainer. By the time the curd is all dipped out of the vat it will be slightly caked in the drainer. This is a sign that it is about right. Stir with the hands into a loose condition, suitable for evenly mixing the salt (I add four and a half ounces of salt and stir it in as evenly as possible) then leave it to drain and cool for half an hour or more.

To put in hoop. Have a smooth board about two inches longer and wider than the diameter of the hoop and some squares as large of strong cotton cloth, wet. Place one of these cloths on the board and the hoop on it. Dip the curd into the hoop, packing it in as evenly as you can. Spread another of the wet cloths over the top, or more than one cloth if needed, to make the follower fit closely, put in the follower and it is ready to put in the press. It is well to have a piece of metal in the centre of the follower to keep the screw from splitting it and to mark the centre.

Lift the board with the hoop on and set in the press, being careful to have the screw come exactly in the centre. Have a dish under the press to catch the whey that will squeeze out and tighten the screw gradually, watching to see that the follower goes down evenly all round. Do not put on too much pressure now, just enough to pack the curd so it will keep its shape as a cheese. Leave for about an hour, when it will be ready for the bandage.

To Make the Bandage

To make the bandage I take a length of cheese cloth about half an inch longer than the circumference of the hoop; and for a cheese from 100 pounds milk about nine or ten inches wide, one width of cheese cloth will make four bandages. I sew the ends of the cloth together about one-quarter-inch seam, and then unscrew the screw and take the hoop with board out of the press. I take out the follower with the cloths, then turn the hoop upside down on the board, with the cloth still on the board and press the cheese out of the hoop with my hands. I dampen the bandage and put it on the cheese, turning the seam inside. Draw it down till about an inch or more is left. Put this as evenly as possible down on the top face of the cheese. Then turn the cheese over (it should be firm enough to handle with the bandage around it). Draw the bandage as smoothly as possible over the sides of the cheese and fold what is over evenly down on the other face of the cheese. Now take one of the cloths and put it over the cheese and put the hoop on over the cloth. Then turn hoop with cheese in it and press the cheese to the bottom of the hoop, place the cloths and follower on top as before and return to the press. The screw may be tightened as much as possible. Next morning I take the cheese out of the hoop, turn it over, put the cloth over the side that was up, put the hoop over, put cloths and follower in and return to the press. It may not be necessary but gives the cheese a smoother finish. When making cheese every day I leave it in the press till the second morning.

When I take the cheese out of the hoop I rub each face with butter and lay a piece of cotton cloth over each to cover the space the bandage does not cover. Then lay it on a smooth board with the face down that was up in the hoop, in a cool and airy room. Every day for a week or so, turn the cheese over and rub the buttered faces with the hand. After that, turning every second day and rubbing will be sufficient. Some who like fresh cheese will start to use it in a month's time. I prefer it older and it is less likely to mould when not so fresh.

What's Your Butter Worth?

If the country merchant gives your home-made product a chilly reception, this article by Harry S. Nicholson will tell you how to win his favor

AS the winter drags along, especially after a dry summer, the man who milks only a few cows and ships a can or two of cream a week in the summer months finds that his cows gradually give less and less milk and he is compelled to quit shipping cream and be content with a few pounds of butter a week. This butter he usually trades at the local store for groceries or dry goods and he is thankful to take whatever price the storekeeper may offer. If he complains that the price is too low, the storekeeper will—if the farmer is a good customer—take him into the back part of the store and show him several shelves full of dairy butter. "No demand for it," he explains; "and if I ship it to the creamery they only pay — cents," naming a price from four to seven cents less than he has offered the farmer in trade. So you cannot altogether blame the storekeeper.

Better Quality Required

The trouble is that a large quantity of that butter in the back shed is poor quality, only fit for cooking purposes, and the village or town housewife prefers to buy creamery butter to taking a chance on "any old kind" of dairy butter which she may be offered in the store, although, mind you, lots of townspeople would far sooner buy dairy butter if they knew that it was good. Why? Because they like it better; they do not like creamery butter at all, but they know it is at least clean and pure even if it does taste flat.

The obvious inference is that a person will pay more—in reason—for something they know is good and for something which they like. I do not say that they will pay more for good dairy butter than for the creamery article, because the question of economy enters in to a certain extent, and the thrifty housewife knows that dairy butter is really far cheaper on the open market. But if you can make good butter and can convince the storekeeper that your butter is better than a large percentage of the butter he takes in trade, he will be glad to give you a better price; he has customers who, he knows, are also willing to pay him a little more, so nobody loses and you have everything to gain.

Everybody who makes butter on the farm in winter believes his own butter is good.

I quite agree with him, it is his privilege to think so; but it will not hurt to repeat a few pointers which may help to improve his product—at any rate I will not tell him anything that will lower the standard of the article.

First and foremost comes cleanliness. Keep everything as clean as possible from the cows to the finished print in its wrapper. Most farmers will have a good floor and a gutter of some sort in the cow barn; naturally you do not let manure get in the milk if you can help it. But how about the dust—little bits of straw and the microscopic germs which you cannot see, but which affect the sweetness of your cream just the same? You can greatly eliminate the dust and straw, etc., by clipping the long hairs off the udders of your cows with a pair of scissors if you have no clippers. Also clip the flank and belly immediately near the udder. Use a covered milk pail—not a strainer pail—and if your cow is a switcher, tie her tail; there is a lot of dirt in the end of a cow's

tail. These few precautions eliminate all larger fragments of dirt.

Immediately before milking wash the hands. Clean hands you have, of course, but freshly washed hands are better; then wash and dry the udders thoroughly and squeeze the first stream from each teat on the ground. Did you ever notice how the first stream sometimes sprays a little? Quite so. Well, that is a sign of some obstruction, also germs have plenty of time to enter the milk passage between milking times—so that little drop on the ground is not wasted, it is helping to purify your milk.

Further Precautions

In spite of all these precautions, which, although they take a long time to write, really only occupy a few minutes of your time—I say, in spite of all this cleaning there will still be a certain amount of foreign matter, especially in the winter when the cows are kept inside most of the time. The ordinary wire strainer is not sufficient to remove these impurities, a cloth of some sort is necessary as well—yes, you need both; the rush of milk from a fairly full pail will drive a large quantity of dust specks and stray hairs through almost any cloth that will strain milk, but the wire strainer will break the force of the stream and allow your cloth to function properly. After several experiments I found that organdie (first grade) was the most satisfactory.

Another important point is to keep the cream sweet; it is not necessary to have sour, stinking cream to make butter. If you keep your cream in a good, cool cellar, free from vegetable odors, for one week and let each separating cool before adding it to the main body, it will be plenty ripe enough to churn, and if kept clean it will still taste perfectly sweet.

The most satisfactory containers I think you will find are stone crocks. One-gallon crocks to take each separating and a three or four-gallon crock for storage. To ensure perfect cleanliness in all milking utensils wash in warm water first, then scald afterwards. Never pour scalding water into a dirty

When you know you've got a good product don't be afraid to put your name on the wrapper.

Use every device that will promote the manufacture of a quality article.

milking utensil, it will harden a percentage of the milk in the seams and leave a film on the sides. Remember, dirt of any sort, stale or sour milk especially, is a favorite breeding ground for bacteria, which will contaminate any fresh milk or cream with which they come in contact and continue to breed even after cream is churned; the more sour bacteria there are in your butter the sooner will it begin

to taste strong.

Given good clean cream, the right temperature and ripeness, it only remains to churn the cream and mould the butter in prints, but even at this stage there is room for mistakes and a few hints may eliminate them.

A barrel churn is the most satisfactory kind to use and it will need careful scrubbing with warm water and soda, and afterwards scalding with boiling water. Put in the cream and after a few revolutions remove the bung and let the air escape, replace it and continue. The butter should gather in from 20 to 40 minutes. If it comes in less than 20 minutes you may count on it being a poor grade, as your cream was either too hot or too ripe, or both. If it has not come in 40 minutes, it is either too cold or something else must be wrong; for instance, the cream from a cow that has been milking for a long time will take much longer to churn than that from a fresh cow. If your cream is too cold



The butter-fat you leave in the skim-milk won't buy the baby any shoes

The loss of only 25 cents' worth of butter-fat a day costs you \$91.25 a year—enough to keep the whole family well shod, and then some. Thousands of farmers have stopped the waste of much more butter-fat than that by replacing their cream-wasting separators with new, clean-skimming De Laval.

Never in the history of centrifugal cream separators has there been a machine to equal the new De Laval—for clean skimming, easy turning or durability. It has the wonderful new "floating" bowl which runs smoother and easier, and eliminates vibration. It will give you more and a richer cream than you have ever gotten before.

Skim Your Skim-Milk

Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.



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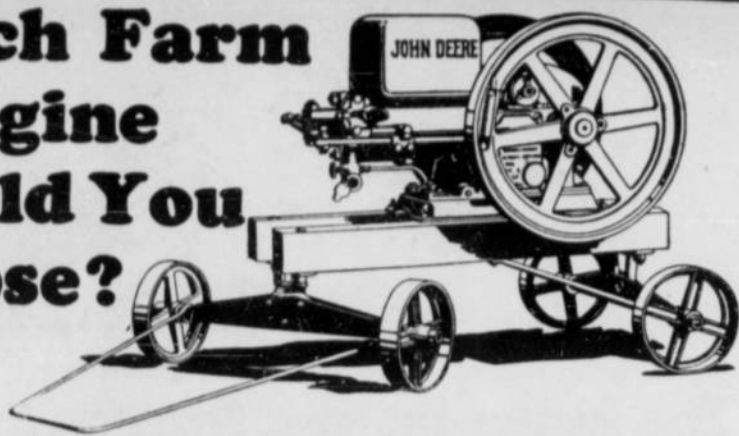
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If you were given your choice between two farm engines—one with its cylinder, gears, bearings and other important parts exposed to sand, dust and dirt, one having a number of grease cups and oilers to fill, adjust and watch;

—another engine with all of its important parts (cylinder, bearings, gears) all completely enclosed in a dust-proof case, with a simple automatic oiling system that does away with all grease cups and oilers—an engine that will run until the fuel is exhausted without one moment's attention—

—wouldn't you choose the latter?

The John Deere Type E

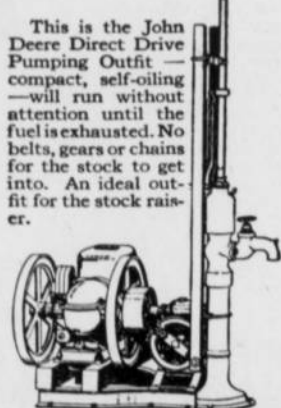
is the enclosed engine that oils itself. It has set new standards in farm engine building. Its longer life, smooth running, lower upkeep costs and ease of operation result in time-saving and money-making advantages you want in your engine.

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For years to come it will always be ready to save time and money for you on your lighter farm power jobs.

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This tells all about this remarkable farm engine and fully illustrates its construction. Write for this. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for booklet WS-7 4



This is the John Deere Direct Drive Pumping Outfit — compact, self-oiling — will run without attention until the fuel is exhausted. No belts, gears or chains for the stock to get into. An ideal outfit for the stock raiser.

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Get better grades and more money for your grain by destroying all traces of smut. A one pound tin of Standard Formaldehyde will treat 40 to 50 bushels of wheat. You are sure of absolutely clean seed, and the Formaldehyde treatment hastens germination giving you an early start.

Sow the seed the same day as treated and disinfect everything that touches seed, including the drill, with the same Formaldehyde solution. Standard Formaldehyde is also good for oats, barley and other grains and vegetables—prevents scab in potatoes.

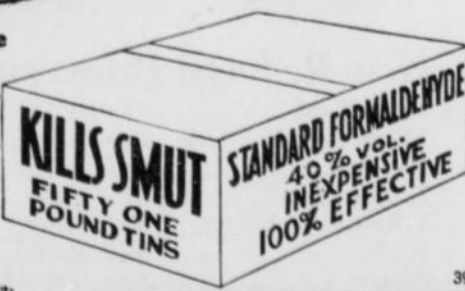


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39

there is nothing to be done but to keep the room in which you are churning at a good temperature and have patience. It is possible to expedite matters by pouring in boiling water, but you will spoil your butter if you do it.

The butter should gather first of all in small grains. As soon as they are about the size of a grain of wheat, cease churning or it will gather in a lump and you will not be able either to wash or salt it satisfactorily. If the cream has been too cold the grains may be the size of pinheads. In this case, churn a few minutes longer or a lot of these small grains will wash out with the butter-milk, and also in this condition they are almost impossible to work.

Having got the grains of butter the correct size, run off the butter-milk and replace it with the same quantity of water of the same temperature, then revolve the churn a few times. At this point it is possible to help matters a little if the churning has not been ideal. If the butter is too hard and cold, slightly warmer water may be used; if it is too soft and warm, use real cold water. These deviations help a little, but not very much. The purchase of a reliable dairy thermometer will prove a good investment and save a lot of trouble and failure.

The amount of washing depends entirely on the butter itself. Two should be enough, but three are safer. My wife invariably uses three washings (I should know, I have to carry the water!). Drain off the water and salt the butter while still in the churn. If for immediate sale about half an ounce of salt to each pound of butter should be sufficient; but if the butter is to be packed, use three-quarters to one ounce for each pound of butter. Sprinkle it thoroughly over the grains of butter, swinging the churn so that it is well distributed, and leave it with the bung out for about a couple of hours, so that the salt may penetrate as much as possible.

Care of Finished Product

After two hours remove the butter from the churn and if you have not a proper butter worker, try to have a wooden butter bowl and spade. The bowl, spade and print must all be scalded before using, however clean they look. The working is the whole secret of good butter, second only to cleanliness and the temperature of the cream. Lots of people overwork their butter and spoil the texture and the keeping qualities. It is almost impossible to work it too little. Enough working only is needed to spread the salt and to form the grains into a smooth mass. Very little spade work is necessary in the bowl as a certain amount of working must be done to pack it into the print and this usually suffices. If the butter is too soft and there is butter-milk in it, don't try to "work the butter-milk out." You will never succeed and the last end of the butter will be worse than the first. Nothing can help soft butter, get it out of the way as quickly as possible and next time use a thermometer.

When your churning is all neatly wrapped up, put it immediately in a cool place; an hour or two in a warm room may spoil the flavor.

I know most people follow, in principle at any rate, the suggestions I have made and undoubtedly they are making first-class butter. So, if you feel that you should get a better price for your butter and are half afraid to ask for it, take a sample large enough to fill a little 25-cent tobacco tin next time you churn, wrap it in a piece of butter paper, place it in the tin and mail it with a covering letter in a separate envelope to the Dairy Commissioner, Provincial Department of Agriculture, and if your butter is as good as you expect it to be, you will possibly get a reply on these lines:

Dear Madam:

The sample of butter which you forwarded to this office was handed to Mr. —, official butter grader for this province, and he has reported that he has no comments whatever to make on this sample of butter, except to state that, commercially speaking, it is practically a perfect sample.

Grading this as either dairy or creamery butter the flavor places it in a special grade. The color was the correct shade and uniform throughout, and the texture all that could be desired.

Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.,

Dairy Commissioner.

Alright! You now know your butter is first-class, so the next step is your market. Have a batch of butter papers printed with your name and address. Mail order houses will do this very reasonably (see

The Only Grinder Equipped With Hyatt Roller Bearings



THE Brantford Roller Bearing Grain Grinder excels every other grinder on the market for four reasons:—

- 1st—It is the only grinder equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearings. This reduces friction to a minimum, increasing the grinder's durability, efficiency and economy of operation.
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- 4th—Absolutely guaranteed. Every cent of money will be refunded if not completely satisfied.

Our 12" machine is specially adapted for operating with farm tractors or for custom work. Remarkably low priced. Send for free catalogue. Learn more about the Brantford grinder.

GOULD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD.
REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

BRANTFORD ROLLER BEARING GRAIN GRINDER

OLD HICKORY SMOKED SALT

FOR CURING MEAT

No Smoke House Required

Meat is thoroughly smoked while it cures—Genuine Old Hickory Wood flavor. Saves shrinkage, labor, fire risk and worry.

Ask your dealer—He can procure it for you.

Carruthers Hide and Fur Co. Ltd.
Western Canadian Agents
WINNIPEG, MAN.



COMBINATION FANNING MILL AND WILD OAT SEPARATOR

The latest, fastest and best. Will separate Wild Oats and other foul seeds from Oats or any other grain. For market or seed cleaning. Double capacity of other mills of same size. Durability of rolls guaranteed. Write direct to COMMON SENSE FANNING MILL CO. LTD. REGINA, SASK.

their general catalogs). Then take the butter to the store with your name on it. Tell the storekeeper that it is worth considerably more than the stuff he sells for cooking butter and ask him to give you a trial. It is quite safe to ask a price not less than ten cents below creamery butter and at that you will receive ten to 15 cents more than the market quotation for dairy butter. Once people get to know that you make good dairy butter there will be a steady demand for it, and if you wish you can probably get private customers who will pay cash. You keep up your standard and they will keep up the price.

Here is the Machine that will
Save Millions of Dollars
 to the Farmers of Western Canada

The

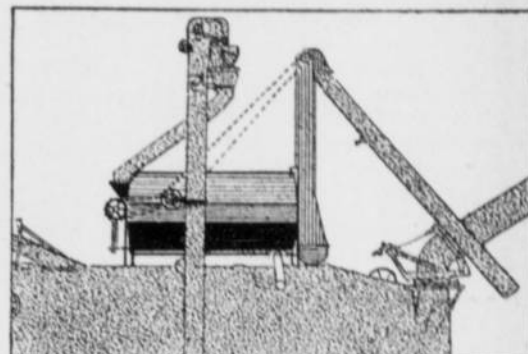
WESTEEL GRAIN CLEANER

"It Cleans As You Thresh!"

It is the greatest invention since McCormick invented the binder—it will revolutionize the grain industry. It is the biggest money saver given to Western farmers in the past decade.

Any Banker Will Loan
Money on this Guarantee

GUARANTEE
 Western Steel Products Limited
 guarantee that the "WESTEEL"
 Grain Cleaner will remove 99 3/4%
 of all foul weed seeds; and it will
 remove from 50% to 75% of wild
 oats, or
GIVE YOUR MONEY BACK



Stop Giving Your Money Away

Every farmer knows what DOCKAGE costs him. Every farmer knows that the price of grain is based on No. 1 Quality Clean Grain. The grain buyer makes an estimate of the dockage and he usually plays safe. He also grades your grain and again he plays safe. He then figures the freight on the grain, plus dockage; then he makes a handling charge. When all these charges are taken off, the farmer gets what is left. Then the grain buyer turns around and sells the farmer the dockage for feed—BUT—give the grain buyer his due—He would rather buy clean grain which is easily graded and handled than dirty grain.

Ship Clean Grain-- Raise the Grade-- Feed the Dockage

J. C. Morton, Baynon, Alta., says:
 "I saved over three thousand dollars in one season's threshing by using your cleaner on my threshing machine."
 W. E. Hymas, Rosebud, Alta., says:
 "I paid for your machine five times this season."
 Fulton Farm Ltd., Langdon, Alta., say:
 "Your cleaner raised the grade of our wheat and made us from three to twenty cents per bushel."
 O. N. Gilbert, Calgary, Alta.
 bought one machine in 1925 and ordered two more in 1926.
 Ask us for a recommendation from every man who has a machine now. We have them ready for you. The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is giving satisfaction to every owner.

Patented

64 Machines in Use--

**and Every Owner
Recommends It!**

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is no longer an experiment. The name of every owner is yours for the asking. The machine will easily pay for itself in one season. If your crop is dirty you could buy half a dozen machines with your savings.

We can build only a limited number of machines in 1927. If you want a "WESTEEL" Cleaner this year, you will have to order it early. With our guarantee you take no chances whatever—WHY DELAY!

Practically No Extra Cost For Cleaning--

A few hours' work will put the machine on your separator. It cleans as fast as any separator can thresh. It is very simple in construction—nothing to go wrong or cause delay.

It is strongly built. It will outlast the separator. Owners say the extra power used is not noticeable.

It Cleans WHEAT - OATS - BARLEY

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner cleans perfectly without taking out any good grain. Figuring the total wheat, oat and barley crop at six hundred million bushels, with an average dockage of 3 1/2 per cent., means that the Western farmers are paying freight and handling charges on more than enough bushels to fill all the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur. Just THINK of IT. When we say the farmers of the West can save millions, we mean just what we say. This Dockage Problem runs into more money than the Crow's Nest Freight Savings Show.

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Any farmer is willing to pay a little extra to have his grain cleaned. This is your chance to make some extra money.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

FREE DEMONSTRATION

We will arrange a demonstration at any point in Western Canada from which we secure a reasonable number of enquiries. Go now and talk to your neighbors, send us a list of threshermen in your district who are interested in saving the thousands of dollars they pay each year in dockage and we will arrange a demonstration for you.

COUPON

Western Steel Products Limited.
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

Please quote me price for a "WESTEEL" Cleaner for my threshing machine (Make) _____ (Size) _____

Type of bagger (high or low) _____; also send me full description and illustrations and recommendations from farmers who have used the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner.

Name _____

Address _____

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You Can't
Smell It

The Only Way to Kill Smut is to Treat Seed



YOU can't see or smell smut spores on the seed — but, when the wheat matures, you'll have stinking smut or bunt balls instead of meaty wheat kernels. Treat all seed! A single smut ball may ruin many bushels of wheat. Agricultural authorities say that Northwest farmers lost \$8,000,000 last year from stinking smut!

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is the sure, economical smut killer — the only smut killer that has been proved in all sections. Take no chances of lower prices on your wheat. Dust Corona Coppercarb on your seed any time before seeding—all wheat seed.

It's the lower-cost, sure smut and bunt killer—harmless to plants. It means more bush-

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Reliable dealers will send back crude and inferior substitutes. Wise growers will not experiment, but will insist on the tested and proved smut killer — Corona Coppercarb.

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"GAS" the GOPHER!



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CYANOOGAS

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("A" DUST)

"CYANOOGAS" is just as effective against Ground Squirrels of all kinds, Groundhogs, Woodchucks, Prairie Dogs, Moles and Rats.

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GOPHERS

are dead in five seconds!

The "Gas", produced by contact of the powder with air-moisture, penetrates every part of the burrow. The gophers cannot escape. No baiting, no apparatus.

Harvester-Thresher Examined

Expert engineer dispassionately discusses its position
in the harvest field

ONE of the most illuminating addresses that The Guide has seen on the grain combine was given by Fred E. Wirt, of the J. I. Case Co., before the annual meeting of the Society of Agricultural Engineers at their annual meeting in Chicago, on December 1. Mr. Wirt's handling of the subject is in line with the wise policy of all the companies manufacturing combines. Knowing the many advantages which the combine has over the binder they refuse to boost it indiscriminately until some practical means have been discovered for overcoming some of its drawbacks. After a well tempered summary of the advantages which the combine possesses over the binder-thresher method of harvesting, Mr. Wirt has the following to say on the two main points which work against its immediate acceptance as the standard harvesting equipment in the wheat fields of Western Canada:

Wet Seasons

"During a wet season it is difficult to harvest satisfactorily by any method. This we have seen illustrated to an unusual degree during the past unusually bad harvesting season in Illinois, the Dakotas, Canada and elsewhere.

"In these states, with the exception of Missouri, and in Canada, farmers on one side of the road were using combines and their neighbors on the other side were using the binder and thresher method. In most instances the men with the combines had their harvesting and threshing done when the rains came, seemingly without end, and, as a result, thousands of acres of shocked grain have never been threshed in the State of Illinois; much difficulty was experienced in the Dakotas and the same was true in Canada.

"On several farms in Illinois this past year wheat threshed with the combine was found to be too damp for safe-keeping.

"In Missouri oat and wheat bundles in many fields rotted on the ground, while at the same time the shocks were covered with growing wheat.

"In the states mentioned, rains did not come until after the farmers had had an opportunity to either combine their grain or, in many instances, to thresh after binding, but those who were unable to thresh at once met with the huge losses which are now a matter of common knowledge.

"There are crop specialists in some of the states mentioned who hold the opinion that the combine can usually thresh from one to two days earlier after a heavy rain or wet spell than can the thresher which is handling the grain direct from the shock. This, of course, stands to reason for bundles in the shock could hardly dry out as rapidly as the standing grain. Too long a delay, of course, would be the cause of considerable bleaching and much shattering.

"In Canada combines have been used under very severe conditions. According to a Canadian newspaper, 'Last fall Mr. Hughes used his combine for the first time. It was an ideal test year, as the weather was so stormy that harvesting and threshing were delayed for almost

eight weeks. Conditions could hardly have been worse. Mr. Hughes pulled into his field on October 5 and finished on November 9. He combined 250 acres of badly storm-beaten wheat after the long succession of cold, drenching weather, including a snowstorm, and got all of it. Delivered at the elevator he was given a straight grade on all he produced.

"This year, Mr. Hughes started cutting the last week in July. Heavy dews have prevented his crew from starting before eight or nine o'clock. Yet in the short day they have averaged 50 acres a day. Three cars shipped have been reported on to date, the lot going No. 2 straight grade."

"At one point in Alberta a combine user was completing a 200-acre field late in September which had been started over a month before.

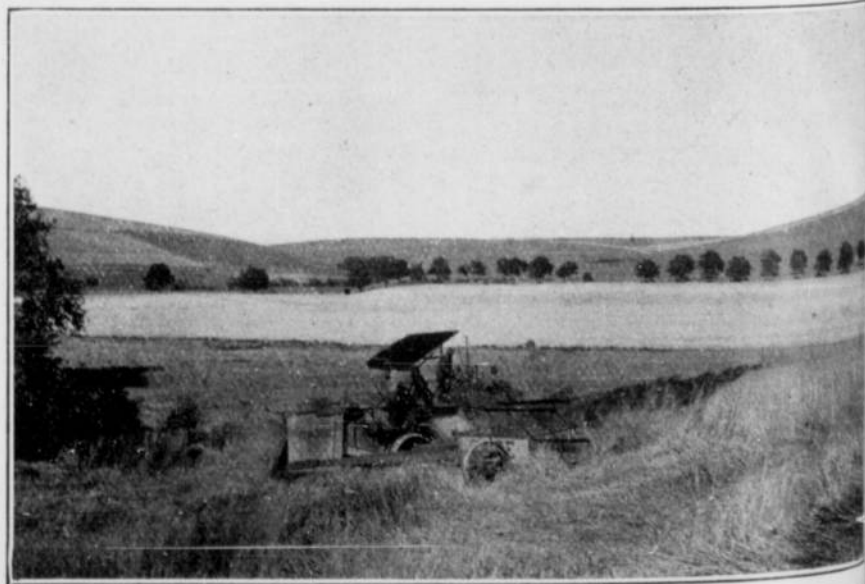
"Late in October another user in Alberta was combining grain very badly bleached on account of standing in the weather so long. The grade was low, but we are informed that the farmer in the same locality who had cut his grain with the binder and who had been forced to let it remain in the shock, found that his grain threshed at that time was grading almost as low as that handled by the combine.

"On page 19 of the Report covering 1924 operations of the Experimental Station at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, is found the following statement:

"On the station a small field was harvested by the combine on September 6. The grain appeared to be in good condition, but when the bin was opened two months later the grain was too burnt. Too much emphasis can hardly be placed on the necessity of deferring combine operations until there is absolute certainty that the grain is hard enough to keep. This, of course, exposes the crop to damage from wind, rain or snow, and thereby constitutes the greatest objection to the general adoption of this combine in this district."

"In summing up the disadvantages of too much moisture in the grain and rainy seasons, also shattering, which follows standing too long in the field, your attention is invited to the following:

"In sections where the combine has been used for several years it has been discovered that the critical year with the combine is the first year. In changing from the binder or more especially the header to the combine, the farmer gets nervous and does not delay combining but begins too soon. This short delay is extremely important in the east and north. For example, on July 10, in Ohio, a sample of wheat described as dead ripe but not shattering contained 29.9 per cent. moisture. Two days later the wheat was standing well, but shattering was beginning. The moisture content was 14.3 per cent. Plots left to stand until July 17 contained a moisture content of 12.4 per cent., which, of course, was safe. Some shattering had occurred but in these particular instances it was too little to affect the yield. This, of course, indicates the great need for a non-shattering variety of wheat and other



The above is a "hillside" combine specially designed for the rolling country on the coast where combines are most widely used. The levelness of prairie fields counts in favor when considering the adaptability of combines for use in Western Canada.

See pages 54-8 for the place
where 100,000 readers Buy,
Sell and Exchange



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Save duty and delay.
Orders filled first mail.
Prices low as the lowest.
Send 5c Postage for
Samples. Mention this
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The only machine for treating seed for smut. The Copper Carbonate system of treating grain for smut is endorsed by agricultural authorities everywhere.

It is positive—once treated, the seed is always clean—you can treat your seed now for next spring's sowing.

Made in three sizes, for hand or power use. Write for prices and full information.

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Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan

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We are also distributors for Corona Copper Carbonate

The Economy Land Packer

Surface or Sub-surface.



Two and Three Furrow

Sold on a Guarantee, at your option to return and get your money back.

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It is my candid opinion that I received a better yield where I used the Economy Packer behind the plow than where I used the harrow.

(Signed) ROBERT SHANNON,

Director of United Grain Growers

JOHN EAST FOUNDRY - Saskatoon, Sask.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



THE FARMER'S BREED

Write the Secretary For Free

Instructive Illustrated Pamphlets

There is Profit In Beef

if the right kind of cattle are handled in the right way.

USE A GOOD SHORTHORN BULL and push the calves along for baby beef. There is money in producing good baby beef, and for this purpose.

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No Horns

You'll like the way FLEMING'S CHEMICAL HORNS STOP stops horns. One application does it. Apply to calves 3 to 10 days old. 65c. a tube Postpaid or at your dealers. **FLEMING BROS.**

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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small grains so that the crops may be left until ripe, thereby reducing the moisture content and making the threshed crop safe for storage.

"From the experiences of the past few years we may conclude:

"1. Harvesting should not be begun too early;

"2. During bad years the combine will not have much more difficulty than the binder;

"3. Some drying method must be made available at the mill or elevator; also at the farm;

"4. A non-shattering, stiff straw grain must be developed by the plant breeder."

Weeds a Serious Obstacle

"The presence of weeds in some localities is a real obstacle to overcome if combining is to become a successful farming operation. Spring wheat as grown in the Northwest and Canada usually contains many more weeds than winter wheat. It is in the spring wheat country where we hear so much about dockage. Until something is done to decrease the quantity of weeds in spring wheat, combining will be difficult. It should be noted that in the Northwest, weeds are becoming a more serious menace every season. In many wheat fields, thistles and other weeds are green at the time of harvesting. Green weeds, of course, will smash more or less as they go through the machine, making the grain decidedly wet, increasing the moisture content and increasing, also, the chances of damage unless the grain is dried. Grain full of dockage is always more likely to bin-burn than the same grain without dockage.

"Observers have already noted that wheat full of weeds and weed seeds looked very dirty as it came from the combine, but with drying in the granary it assumed more of its usual appearance.

"Ripe weed seeds can be separated by a suitable screen, in which case they are not placed back on the land. It should not be forgotten, however, that in the East much of the threshed straw containing weed seeds is used for bedding and the seeds are then put back on the land. So far as ripe weed seed is concerned the combine does not suffer in comparison with other methods of harvesting and threshing.

"One of the worst weeds in some localities is the perennial sow thistle. This is most readily controlled by plowing immediately after the grain is cut. Early plowing, of course, is an advantage offered by the combine where the latter can be used.

Conclusions

"The obstacles to be overcome before the combine can be used satisfactorily on a big scale in the Corn Belt, Eastern States, the Northwest and in the Western provinces of Canada, are a challenge to the plant breeder, to the agricultural engineer, to the college experiment station, to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and to the manufacturer.

"Grain growers not possessing the advantages of the combine must greatly reduce their cost of production. As already stated much can be done through the better use of present harvesting and threshing machinery, but the use of the combine is spreading.

"The movement will go far, provided the disadvantages can be overcome.

"To the plant breeder we should look for the development of early maturing varieties of grain possessing the characteristics of stiff straw and non-shattering heads.

"To the agricultural engineer we should look for information on inexpensive grain-drying equipment—information which can be widely disseminated in the immediate future. Also we may expect from the agricultural engineer combine schools where combines are now being used, also grain binder and thresher schools where the disadvantages of the combine have not yet been overcome.

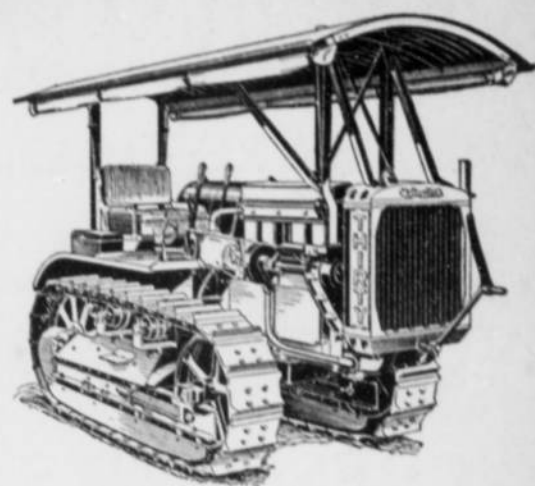
"From the grain trade we have a right to expect installation of drying equipment to handle damp grain in quantity.

"To the college experiment station and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture we should look, next year and the years immediately following, for valuable information on the profitable utilization of the combine.

"As for the manufacturers, we can depend upon them to continue as they have in the past, their extensive experimental work with the combine—the machine which offers, where it can be used, the cheapest known method of harvesting and makes possible tremendous savings in time, labor and grain."

CATERPILLAR

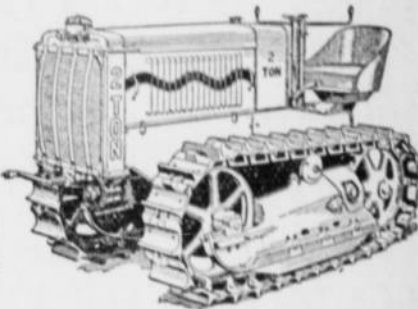
Better Quicker Cheaper



The farm is a factory; the farmer a manufacturer—of crops. For better work he needs better tools. "Caterpillar" track-type tractors do better plowing, deeper subsoiling, more thorough cultivation. Bigger crops result, and better profits. Wet weather has laid up more tractors during the past few seasons than any other thing—the "Caterpillar" will operate efficiently when other tractors have to stand by for fair weather.

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"Caterpillar" tractors can do it—they are confidently chosen by road builders and contractors for the hard jobs of construction or earth-moving. The fact that they were so extensively used by the army during the war surely demonstrates their efficiency under all conditions.



Made in
4 Sizes



SIXTY



5-TON



THIRTY



2-TON

Ground Gripping Traction

With slipless tread, the "Caterpillar" Tractor delivers its power at the drawbar. Nor does it stop for mud, sand, hill or rough going!

To the farmer, "Caterpillar" track-type traction means getting important work done on time, even in fields too wet for any other source of power. No packing of the soil as with other heavy machines.

On the Farm the Two-Ton (illustrated above) will handle the following:

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| 3 or 4 14-inch mold-board plows. | 2 10-ft. grain drills with packers. |
| 3 28-inch disc plows. | 1 8-bottom lister. |
| 1 10-ft. tandem disc harrow with drags. | 2 10-ft. or 3 8-ft. grain binders, depending on soil and grade. |
| 15 to 20-ft. spring tooth harrows. | 1 12-ft. combined harvester. |
| 4 or 5 6-ft. sections of spike tooth harrow. | 1 20 to 24-inch separator. |
| 1 6-ft. to 10-ft. cultivator. | 1 silage cutter of 15 tons' capacity per hour. |

Lightly laying its own broad tracks, the "Caterpillar" is sure-footed—on any job—anywhere—and asks no favors of the weather.

"Caterpillars" surplus power—with sure traction to deliver it at the drawbar—saves time and money. Find out what "Caterpillar" track-type tractors can do for YOU. Write or use the coupon opposite, addressing it to your nearest distributor—not sold through local dealers—a representative will call if desired.

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THE SHARE THAT SATISFIES

Made For All
Plows

1,500
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Soft
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CRESCENT SHARES

Fit the Plow
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ARE MADE

With Proper Suck for Easy Draft

ARE THE BEST
To Buy and to Use

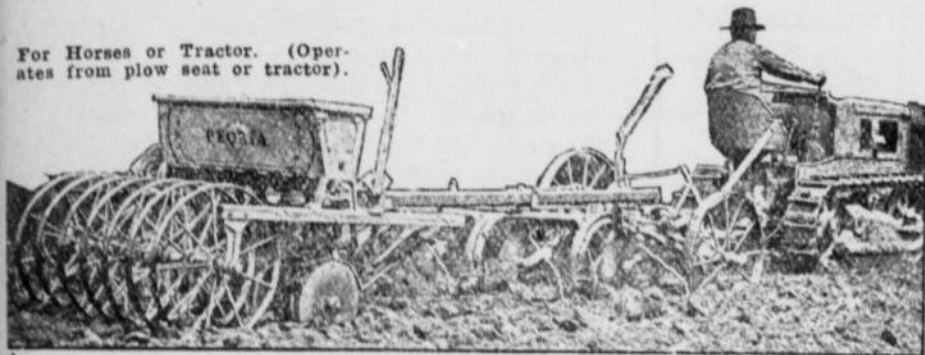
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HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER OR BLACKSMITH

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Plow Drill Pack

In One Operation

Now you can plow, drill and
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Seed is drilled in and
packed down while the soil
is moist, thus ensuring bet-

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tion—no loss through dry,
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no dirty choking dust
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This Drill will work well in any class of soil under reasonable conditions

Made in 2 or 3 plow sizes with either single or double disc.

PRICES F.O.B. 2 or 3 plow size, single disc, \$ 99.50
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or if he cannot supply you

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Better Way to Drill GRAIN

Weed Control in Manitoba

Owing to slightly different climatic conditions from the provinces farther west, the problem of weeds in Manitoba must be treated in a different way. In his admirable summary of weed control practices, Prof. T. J. Harrison, who is also chairman of the provincial weed commission, recommends some measures at which Albertans may look askance, for in that province the prime reason for fallowing is to conserve moisture, whereas in Manitoba that end is now secondary to weed control.

WEEDS are one of the six factors which control profitable crop production in Manitoba. It has been estimated that it costs the farmers of the province \$25,000,000 per annum for the privilege of growing weeds. The problem of weed control, therefore, is of vital importance to everybody concerned with agriculture.

There are six general practices that are utilized in the control of weeds, i.e., summerfallow, cultivated crops, smother crops, early maturing crops, grass crops, special cultivation, such as skim plowing, and harrowing the growing grain, etc., and the use of clean seed.

Summerfallow

There are three types of fallow used, depending on the class of weed to be treated, i.e., the green fallow, for wild oats, mustard, etc.; the bare fallow, for Canada thistle, sow thistle, etc.; the dry fallow, for quack grass.

The ideal green fallow for the "grown out" weeds is secured by skim plowing early in the fall, harrowing in the early spring, plowing five to six inches deep in June, and packing; then as often as the land becomes green, cultivating with a spring-tooth cultivator.

The bare fallow may be of three kinds and be effective in the control of "starved out" weeds.

1. Plow in June about four inches deep and cultivate with a broad share, stiff-shank cultivator to the bottom of the furrow slice as often as necessary to keep the fallow black (about five cultivations).

2. Plow in the fall six inches deep and cultivate as above the following season three to four inches deep (about seven cultivations).

3. Cultivate with the stiff shank cultivator on the stubble without plowing, starting the first cultivation shallow and going deeper each time over (about eight or nine cultivations).

Plow in late fall with a short abrupt moldboard about three inches deep. The following spring cross plow with the same type of moldboard. This leaves the soil in a very rough loose condition that will dry out. As soon as the grass starts, loosen the soil from the roots with a narrow-tooth cultivator, and pull them to the surface. The chain harrow can then be used to roll the roots into bundles.

Cultivated Crops

Cultivated crops, such as corn, sunflowers, field roots, or potatoes are useful in the control of weeds, but must be used in addition to the fallow and not as a substitute for it. For example, if a dirty piece of land has been fallowed, but the operation has not been

entirely successful, the hoed crop may be planted the second year to complete the eradication of the weeds.

Smother crops are somewhat of a myth. The useful farm plants have been selected and developed for yield and quality when in good environment. On the other hand, the weeds, by natural selection, have developed the habit of persistence. To expect one crop therefore to smother or crowd out, or even to compete with the weeds is ridiculous. The crops which have the habit of crowding or smothering to the greatest degree are brome, sweet clover, sunflowers, hemp and barley. The only place where these crops can be used to advantage is after a summerfallow, using them in a way similar to that suggested in regard to the cultivated crops mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Early maturing crops such as those that can be utilized for feed or pasture to advantage—sweet clover, cut for hay and the land then plowed and cultivated—is effective in sow thistle control.

Grass Crops

The use of grass and clover crops can be recommended because:

1. They may be used as an early maturing crop.

2. If the crop is left down long enough, the vitality of some of the annual weed seeds may be destroyed.

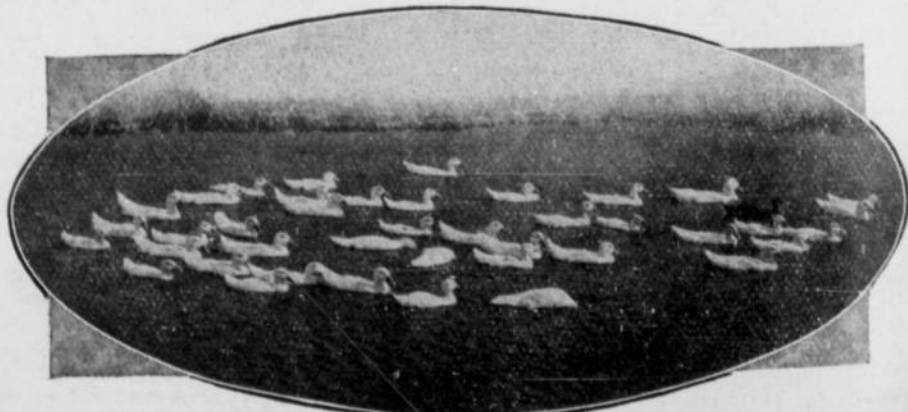
3. With the perennial weeds, especially as pasture, this method has a tendency to weaken the plant and make it more easily destroyed when the sod is broken up.

Skim plowing in the fall before summerfallow is one of the most effective methods with wild oats. Harrowing the growing crop kills many of the small seeded annuals, such as stink weed, Russian thistle, etc. Plowing deep in the late fall weakens and sometimes kills Canada thistle. Cultivating the fall plowing and fallow in the spring before seeding kills the winter annuals such as stink weed, etc.

Clean Seed Necessary

It is futile to spend the labor and money in cleaning the land, if weed seeds are being sown. In a survey made by the Dominion Seed Branch of seed taken from seed drill boxes, an appalling amount of weeds were found. When calculated on an acre basis as many as 4,000 weed seeds were being sown per acre. To control the weeds, clean seed must be sown.

At this season of the year the war against weeds can be continued by: first, having the seed analyzed to know what it contains; second, thoroughly clean the seed to eliminate the weed seeds; and third, by purchasing a few bushels of registered seed for seed plot.





A Quiet Spot

From Immigrant Boy to Barley King

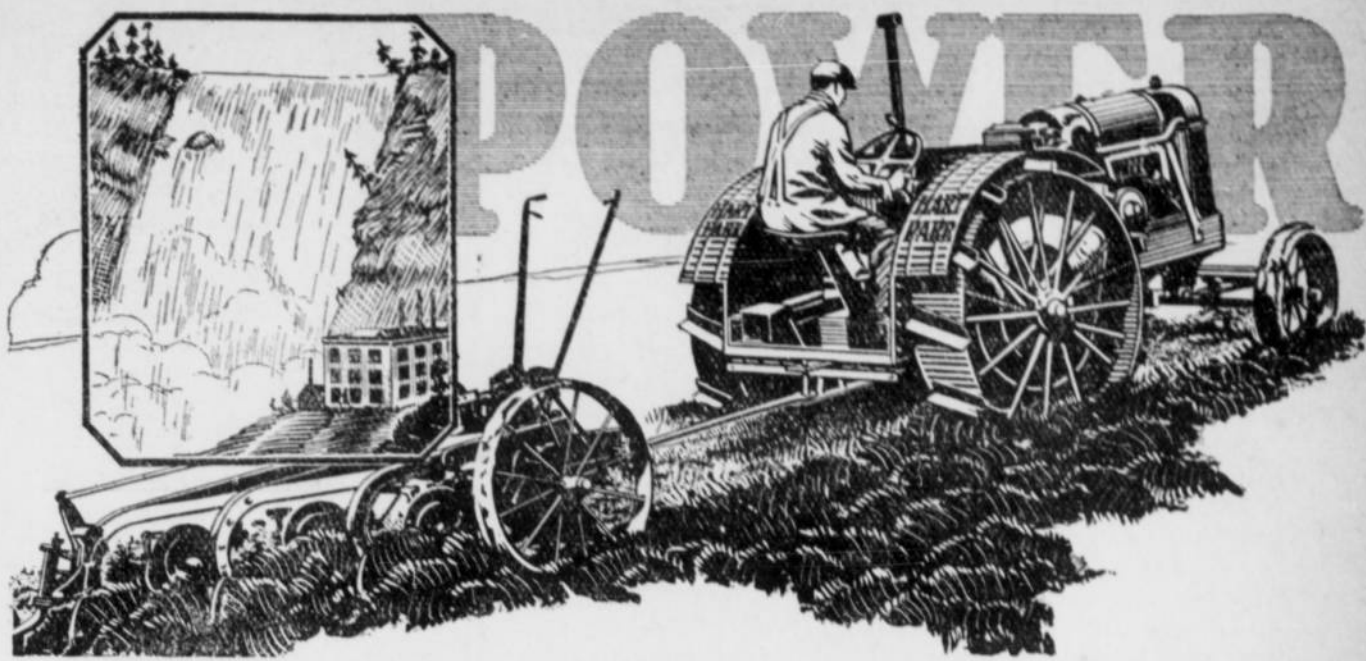
Continued from Page 10

that, in three successive years, and until the world war put an end to the transactions, other cars were sold to the same firm by cable, and such was the reputation established that in at least one year the purchase money arrived in Alberta by cable before the grain had left the shipping point. Mr. Taitinger has produced quantity as well as quality. On his present holdings of two full sections wheat yields have run from 25 to 45 bushels per acre, and in some years total production has reached 15 and even 16,000 bushels. Nor, as one of the illustrations given herewith shows, is Taitinger merely a grain farmer. That dual-purpose cow would be an ornament in any farm yard.

But above all is found the human values created. Four sons have taken the regular course at Claresholm Agricultural School; three of them and the one daughter in the family have been students at Western College, Calgary; and all five are still on the home acres with the promise of maintaining a family record so well established.

The years have not, however, been wholly free of sorrows. The Oregon brother, while on a return trip to France, was lost in one of the greatest ocean tragedies of modern times. Two other brothers, who did not leave France, have never been heard from since the World War—two of the thousands of unknown soldiers who perished without trace in that greatest calamity in the history of the world.

There, in brief form, aside from purely personal incidents, is the story of what one man, physically handicapped, and further handicapped in the beginning by total lack of knowledge of language of the country in which he has made his home, has accomplished. Does not this story make some of us, who are inclined to be unduly boastful of supposedly British superiority, feel disposed to shout a little less loudly? Nor does the Taitinger story in this respect stand alone. I saw the other day a term report of the eight-grade school in Claresholm. That report showed the top pupils in four of the eight grades to be children of parents whose mother tongue is not English. In a recent debate at Edmonton, between a Cambridge University team and home talent, the home team won and one of the winning teams is a Norwegian. An Icelandic of the second generation, recently elected from Winnipeg to the House of Commons, gives promise of becoming a leading figure in the public life of Canada. The man recently crowned both wheat and oat king at Chicago, is of German parentage, and without farm training. The Taitinger story shows that those who deserve to succeed will succeed. As for the underserving, those who ask to be spoonfed, if they do come, the sooner they fall by the wayside the better.



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HART-PARR tractors have continually led the field in power, economy, and long life. And now, when the demand is for added power, economy, and durability, Hart-Parr, in line with its policy of progressive changes, produces a still greater tractor with more power than ever from low-price fuels.

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Farmers everywhere are cutting their costs with Hart-Parr power. They are using low-price fuel, made possible by Hart-Parr fresh-oil lubrication. More-

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For only a few cents get from any good druggist a little pure Bisurated Magnesia—then, immediately after your next heavy meal, take two teaspoonfuls of the powder or four of the tablets and drink a glass of warm or not iced water.

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Its tonic and iron properties increase the appetite, improve the digestion and enrich the blood. The vermifuges drive out the worms. The laxatives regulate the bowels. The diuretics keep the kidneys active.

Give all your animals a spring house-cleaning with Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic and they will be in a condition to do their best, with every organ functioning properly.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic now supplies in correct proportion those valuable minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, lacking in the feed and yet so necessary to full growth and development.

These newly added minerals are especially valuable to pregnant animals, since they produce a stronger foetus and a more vigorous offspring. The iodine content prevents goiter or "big neck" and is a specific in the prevention of hairless pigs and calves.

Tell your dealer what stock you have. Get from him sufficient Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic for all your animals. Feed as per directions. If you do not find it an excellent springtime conditioner, and if you do not find it pays you well to use it, return the empty container and the dealer will refund your money or cancel the charge. We reimburse the dealer.

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STEADY PROGRESS

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Forty-Third Annual Report

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash Assets	\$ 358,702.80	Reserve for Cash Premiums	\$ 15,000.00
1926 Assessment Unpaid	33,387.20	Losses Reported but Unadjusted	3,288.45
Balance of Unassessed Premium Notes	830,327.15		
	\$1,222,417.15	SURPLUS ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	1,204,128.70
			\$1,222,417.15
Insurance Written During 1926	\$22,152,382.00		
Increase for the Year 1926	\$ 202,741.00		
Total Amount Business in Force	\$64,655,416.00		

Write the Secretary for the Annual Report

STRATTON WHITAKER, Secretary-Manager

E. H. MUIR, President

M. G. TIDSBURY, Vice-President

A. H. THORPE, Treasurer

This Company has the distinction of giving the greatest amount of protection for the smallest premium charged by any Fire Insurance Company in Western Canada for a period of forty-three years.

Thousands have found Classified Ads. profitable.
Why not you?



Lady Ruby
In her 4th, 5th, and 6th years she produced 7,898, 8,093, and 10,407 pounds milk and 315, 317, and 411 pounds fat in 305 days. She also has two daughters with creditable R.O.P. records. The average for her owner's herd during 1925 was 10,954 pounds milk and 448 pounds fat.

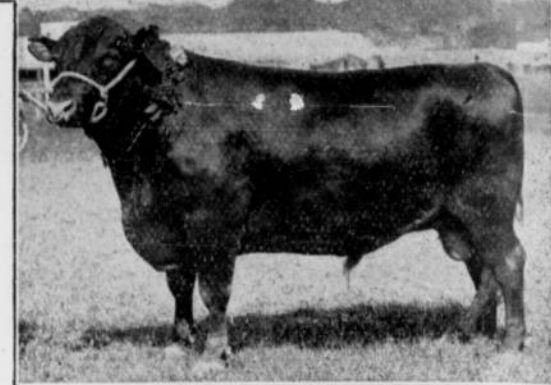
Ashmore Alert

Champion Red Polled bull at the Highland and Royal shows and unbeaten in 1925. Now the property of the Duchess of Newcastle.

Red Polls in Canada

*The breed's advancement in
the western provinces
since 1920*

By P. J. HOFFMANN
Secretary Canadian Red Poll
Association



THE Grain Growers' Guide of February 23, 1921, contained an article, entitled, The Farmer's Cow, in which the merits of the Red Polled breed for adoption as the general-purpose farm cow were set forth. Up to this time these cattle had not been accorded great publicity, in fact to our knowledge this was the first attempt made in that direction; further, there was no data available of any special accomplishment, as far as the breed's activities in Canada were concerned, consequently all records of production quoted came from other countries, with the only exception of a record made in a three-day dairy contest held in Winnipeg in 1927, open to all breeds, in which the cow Ruby 84, owned by H. E. Waby, now residing at Enderby, B.C., won second. It is noteworthy that most all high record cows in the Dominion are descendants from the cow Ruby 84.

The adoption late in the year 1920 of the standard for qualification under the Canadian Record of Performance rules and regulations gave breeders an opportunity to demonstrate the breed's usefulness in Canada under our own climatic conditions, with farm-grown grain feeds, ordinary care, and, what is perhaps equally important, in such numbers which should leave no doubt in the minds of the farmers who had pinned their faith with a dual-purpose breed of cattle, or those who were seeking to establish new herds. Obviously, authentic records from this source were not available until some considerable time after the adoption of the standard.

A call to breeders to avail themselves of the opportunity of testing their cows in the R.O.P. met with a gratifying response, so much so that up to this writing 98 cows have qualified with a butter-fat test averaging around 4.3 per cent.

Following are a few outstanding R.O.P. records made since our last annual meeting:

	Milk	Butter-fat
Pansy, owned by C. E. Lewis, Kelowna, B.C.	11,727 lbs.	458 lbs.
Princess Print, owned by C. E. Lewis, Kelowna, B.C. (in the four-year-old 365-day division)	13,289 "	609 "
The latter is therefore champion milk producer for the breed in Canada. At end of test she weighed 1,415 pounds and was in first-class beef form. Herd average for 1925, 10,954 pounds milk, 448 pounds butter-fat.		
Waby's cow, Jean, however, still holds the Canadian record for butter-fat, with 624 pounds.		
Merry Sunshine, Gowans Bros., Bestwick, B.C.	9,953 "	450 "
Princess Polly May, Leslie Dilworth, Kelowna, B.C.	9,589 "	450 "
Sweet Rose, H. E. Waby, Enderby, B.C.	11,879 "	462 "
Ragosa of S. B. Farm, A. C. McLeod, Macdonald, Man.	10,056 "	473 "
Lady Ruby, C. E. Lewis, Kelowna, B.C.	10,407 "	411 "
Flawless Gem, Thos. Ball and Son, Armstrong, B.C.	10,470 "	506 "

Waby's Princess Rose Winner of McComb Cup in 1925

Princess Rose not only won the cup in 1925 for the highest producer in butter-fat, but she has to her credit a five-year continuous record and therefore holder of the Canadian long distance record for the breed; in addition, she is one of the best producers of the breed in the world.

	Milk	Butter-fat
As a four-year-old she produced in the 305-day test	8,992 lbs.	369 lbs.
Next lactation in the 305-day test	10,395 "	412 "
Next lactation (1925) in the 365-day test	11,165 "	458 "
Next lactation in the 305-day test	11,579 "	446 "
Present lactation	11,028 1/2 "	

his line as well. If I am permitted to digress only for once from the original subject in hand, permit me to say that Red Polls have conclusively demonstrated at the great Smithfield Show in England their value as beef animals. In 1923 Mr. Carlyle Smith won first over all pure and cross breeds; in 1924 His Majesty the King's entry was second over all pure breeds; in 1925 Major J. A. Morrison was similarly placed.

Following is a comment from the Daily Mail in reference to the 1926 Smithfield Show: "The baby beef classes (for animals up to 15 months old) produced many striking examples of early maturity. Here the East Anglian favorites, the Red Polls, came out strikingly well, 13 of them averaging 7 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs. in weight (1823 pounds) each. (We have no other authentic figures from the last show, except the above, available at this writing.)"

In the 1922 Slaughter Contest at the International Chicago, with 52 entries in the senior yearling class, a Red Poll steer won first; in the junior yearling class the Red Poll steer Pat won second. Both steers sold at 31 and 35 cents per pound, respectively; the grand champion of the



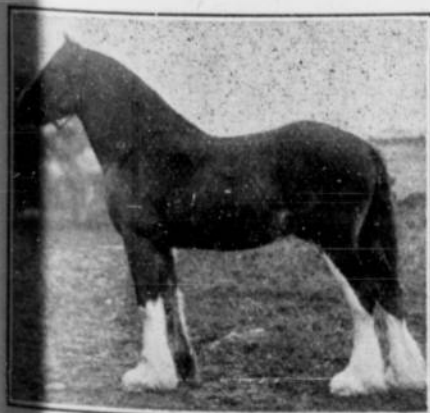
Quarter view of Pansy

Another good cow in the Lewis herd at Kelowna. As a mature cow in 1926 she made an R.O.P. record of 11,726 pounds milk and 458 pounds fat with ordinary farm feeds and two milkings a day.

show bringing 65 cents per pound; the nearest of other breeds bringing 26 cents.

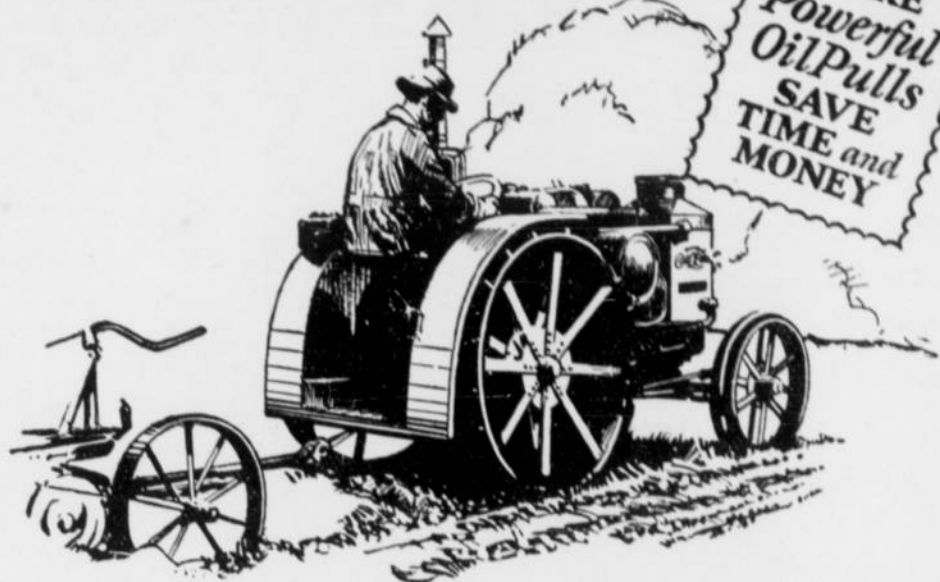
The cuts illustrating this article will show at a glance the breed's adaptability for both beef and milk production. As to type and size, there has been noticeable a decided improvement; breeders appear to be concentrating their efforts on developing a cow low down, with a deep body, straight in her lines, good head, well balanced udder, and considerable more scale, conforming closely to the scale of points described in the association's booklets. The accompanying cut is a good model to study. Standardization and uniformity in type should receive still more attention. Our leading constructive breeders have laid their foundations for such a type and are planning their breeding operations accordingly. It's the new beginner in the business who needs this advice and will eventually benefit by it.

Perhaps the main reasons for the Red Polls general popularity may be summarized as follows: Red Polls are persistent yielders of milk of high butter-fat content, and they combine hardiness, longevity, economy in feeding, early maturing in beef production, are hornless, and have a uniform red color.



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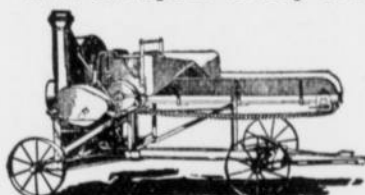
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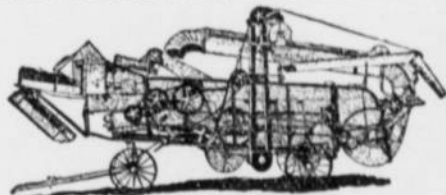
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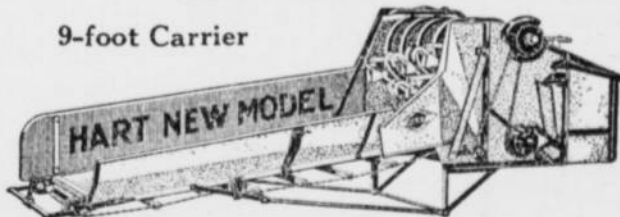


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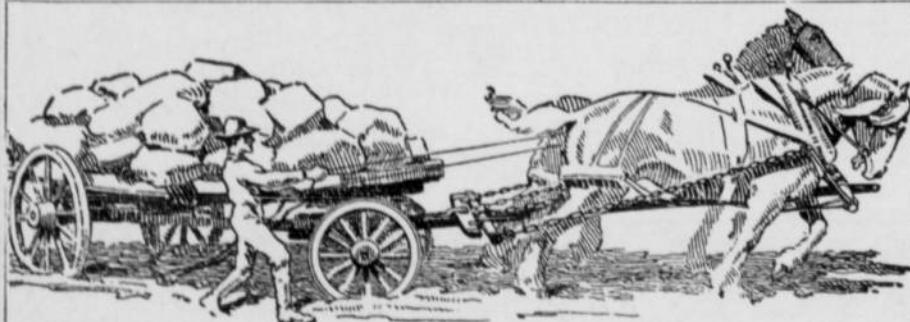
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The Secret of Breeding Good Bulls

Continued from Page 5

breeders of Shorthorns on the continent
of America.

In the herd of the late Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, the Queen of Rothies cow, Proud Queen, produced for him the bull calves Knight of Collynie and Cupbearer of Collynie. The former was retained in the herd and was one of the best breeding bulls ever used in it. He was the sire of such herd bulls as Collynie Knight Victor, used by Mr. Cazalet, of Kent; Collynie Goldsmith, used by Colonel Fenwick, of Kent; Collynie Grand Knight, herd bull at Mains, of Sanquhar; Collynie Prince Regent, used by Mrs. Burnyeat; and Collynie Red Knight, the breeder of champions in the herd of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

This would have been enough in itself, but the same cow gave birth to the great bull Cupbearer of Collynie, used in the Millhills herd, and the sire of Perth champions, champion groups and of bulls that sired another generation of champions, Millhills Rothies King, that placed the Calrossie herd at the top in the Perth competition; Millhills Diamond, the sire of many good ones; White Prince, the sire of top-priced calves, and Highland show and Perth champions, for Captain John MacGillivray; Marquis of Millhills, that sired the tops in some Duthie calf sales; Millhills Clarion, that sired Obligation, the 3,300-guinea calf at Uppermill, and a number of others that made him the greatest Shorthorn sire of his day.

A Great Shorthorn in Ireland

Beaufort Queen, a cow of the same Queen of Rothies family, was the mother of the two great breeding bulls, Millhills Rothies King and Millhills Diamond. A daughter of hers, Millhills Rothies Queen, was the dam of Millhills Regalia, a 2,200-guinea bull at the Perth sale in 1924, after prices had dropped.

The cow Evelyn, in the Edgecote Shorthorn herd, produced the two bulls, Edgecote Regalia and Edgecote Hero. The former, a great breeding bull in Ireland and the sire of Pelipar Iris, later grand champion at the Chicago International, and Pelipar Jehu, sold for a big price in the Argentine.

There has been in Aberdeenshire for some time a branch of Shorthorns known as the Mabel family; it is really bred from a Cruickshank Mysie foundation. The cow Mabel 6th was the mother of two bulls that made Shorthorn history in Ireland, Garbity Lord Mayor and Bright Meteor. A daughter of Mabel 6th, Lady Mabel, was the mother of Edgecote Masterpiece, herd bull for Col. Moberley at Naemoor and a Royal Show champion. A daughter of Lady Mabel, Edgecote White Mabel, was the mother of Balcairn White Eagle, one of the great sires used by Wm. Duthie at Collynie. These are only a few of the good bulls from this great family, but the list is sufficient to indicate what it could produce.

The famous old cow owned by Mr. Duthie-Webster, Meadow Queen 10th, hold something of a record in the production of the four great breeding bulls, Masterstroke, used with great success in the Collynie herd by Wm. Duthie; Quartermaster, a great breeding bull in the herds of Mr. Jolliffe and Jos. Scott, of Congalton; Memento, now used by Mr. Duthie Webster in the Collynie herd, of which he is now proprietor; and Quarterstaff, herd bull for W. A. Dryden, at Maple Shade, Brooklin, Ont. All these bulls have been outstanding breeders.

Meadow Queen 12th, a daughter of the great breeding matron just mentioned, is the dam of Royal Mandate, sold to Balcairn at the top figure of our Duthie sale, 3,300 guineas; and Meadow Queen 11th, another daughter of Meadow Queen 10th, produced one of the good bulls used by Eastman and Ward at the Blackhawk Ranch in California.

The Clipper Bulls

The Duthie bred cow, Collynie Clipper 6th, produced the bull calves Collynie Clipper King and Collynie Clipper Crown, which sold for 2,200 and 2,700 guineas respectively, in Duthie calf sales. Her daughter, Collynie Clipper 9th, produced the Eastman and Ward herd bull, Collynie Clipper Crest.

The cow Una Undine, in the Calrossie herd of Capt. John MacGillivray, produced the two Royal Show winners, Calrossie White Prince and Calrossie White Ensign. The cow Cudham Broad-

hooks produced the two bull calves Cluny Broadhooks Star and Cluny Broadhooks Pride, the Perth champions in the years 1923 and 1924 respectively.

That great cow Missie 150th produced two great breeding bulls in Royal Edward and Collynie Champion. A daughter of hers produced Collynie Mandarin, herd bull at Gainford Hall and the sire of Gainford Ringleader, which in turn sired Bridgebank Paymaster, the three time Royal and Highland show champion. Golden Star, a show bull, used at Pierramill and bred at Uppermill, was out of Missie 148th, while Missie 118th was the dam of the great show and breeding bull Marengo, used by Philo L. Mills. The bull, Misty Morning, bred by Duthie and used at Gainford Hall, had Missie 137th for a dam. The great bull Merry Stamp, the sire of Cupbearer of Collynie, was out of a Missie dam. The Collynie sire Marquis of Millhills was a Missie cow, a direct descendant of Missie 150th.

A Difficult but Fascinating Business

Cases of this kind might be multiplied, but these are sufficient to show the importance of leaving good females in your herd if you want to breed good bull calves, and also the folly of selling cows from a herd where they have proved themselves good bull producers. You may not be in the way of breeding herd headers for the leading Shorthorn breeders of the country, you may be only producing useful bulls for the improvement of grade herds, but the rule holds good in either case, and anything that points the way to success is well worthy of your attention.

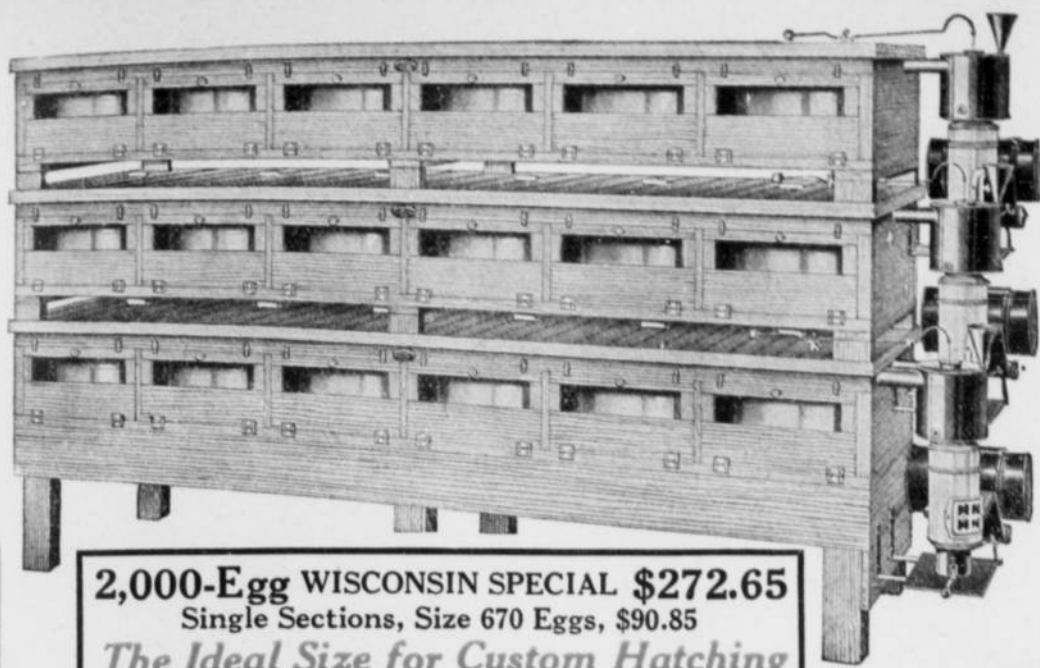
The breeding of good cattle is a very difficult business, but it is a very fascinating one, and its problems and uncertainties add to its interest and call for the best efforts and best thought of those who engage in it. The finished product in livestock, when ready for the market, should be a joy and delight to its producer and a reason for pride in his farm and his farming.

Cream Grading in Saskatchewan

The proposal to do away with government cream grading in Saskatchewan and to substitute therefor grading by the buttermakers was thoroughly discussed at the dairy convention, held in Saskatoon, early this month. After consideration at a joint session the matter was deliberated separately by the producers' and creamerymen's sections. In neither was the proposal carried. The producers favored a 12 month's hoist, while the creamerymen agreed on a drastic modification which recommends that the proposed plan be tried out in a few creameries at non-competitive points. Later at another joint session, the creamerymen's recommendation was adopted.

The difficulty of having two sets of regulations governing cream grading in the province was pointed out by Dairy Commissioner Reed. He promised, however, that the dairy branch would lend its best efforts to carrying out the wishes of the convention.

The cream producers of the province and of Alberta and Manitoba as well, have good reason to feel relieved that the abolition of government cream grading was voted down by the convention. Uniformity of policy on this important matter in the three provinces is of vital importance. On the prairies the best interests of the dairy industry know no provincial boundary lines. Owing to the uniformity in type and quality that has been attained, Western Canadian butter is a distinct product. It suits the Old Country market, on which it has secured an enviable reputation. The future of the industry wholly depends on maintaining the reputation that has been achieved. One of the most important factors in securing the uniform high quality that distinguishes western butter has been the system of government cream grading throughout the three provinces. To abandon the system in one province would jeopardize it in the other two. After a year's reflection on the matter the dairymen of Saskatchewan will, doubtless, decide to stick to the system which has meant so much to the dairy industry of the province and of the West.



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Single Sections, Size 670 Eggs, \$90.85
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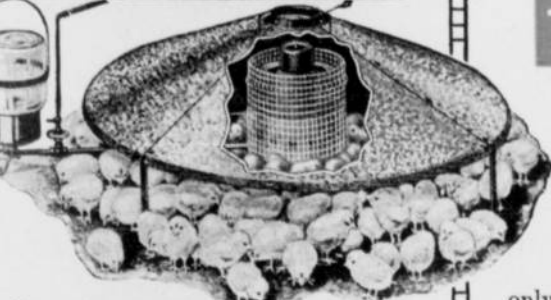
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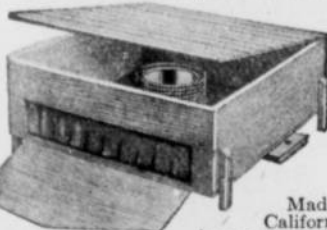
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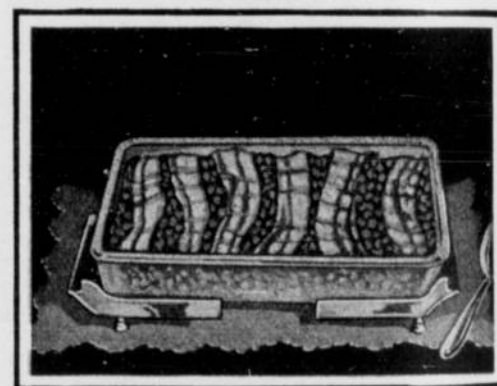
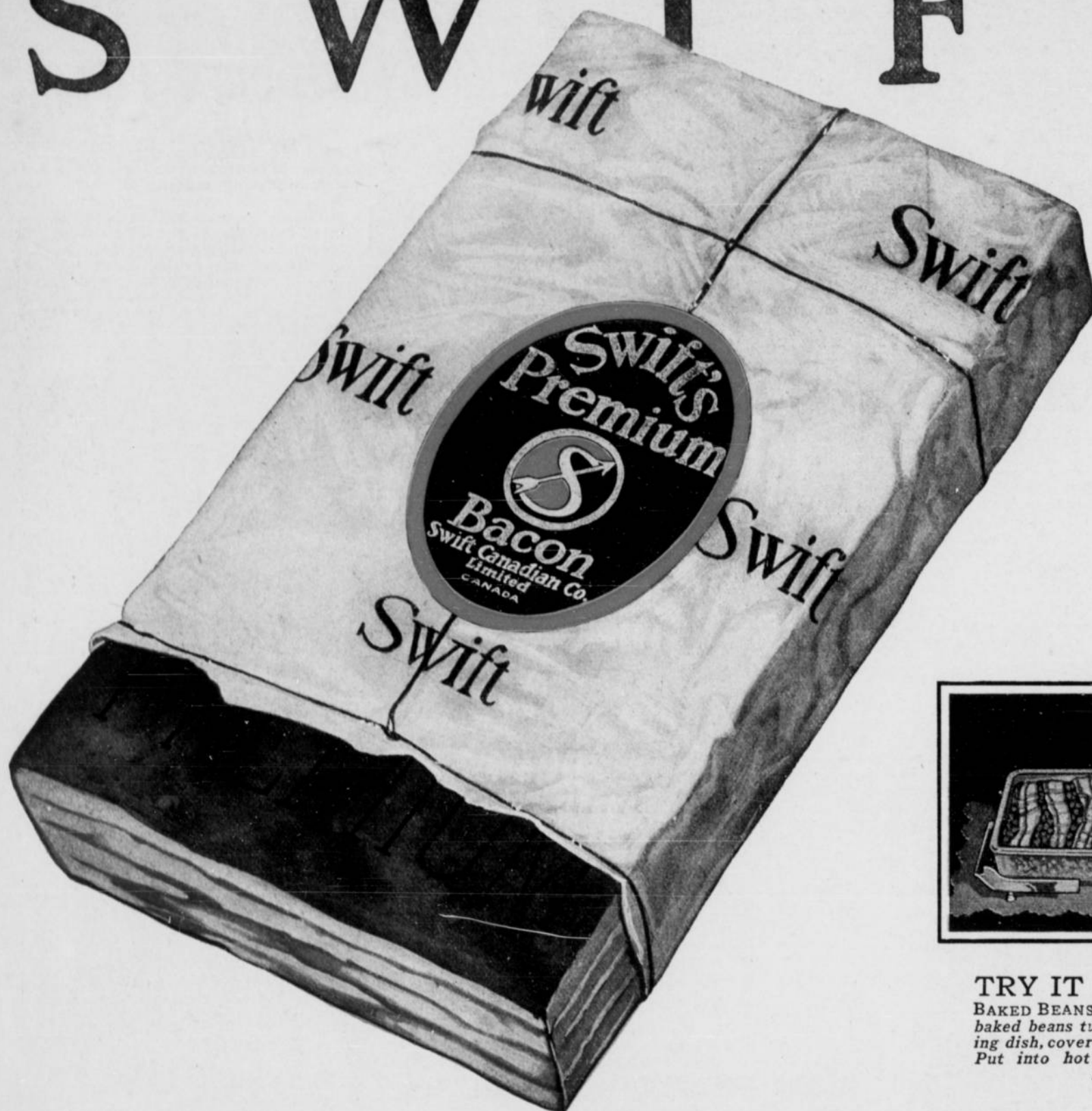
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Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

Hatching with the Incubator

By Prof. M. C. HERNER

It has been pretty well demonstrated that it is almost impossible to get a good winter egg yield unless the pullets are early hatched. And to get early hatched pullets practically means hatching by artificial methods, so that the incubator becomes a necessity if we are after winter eggs.

To what extent the small incubator will be used on the prairie farm depends very largely on the way the baby chicks industry develops in the next few years. The fact is, however, that the individual farmer will have a good deal less difficulty in getting a supply of eggs for the small incubator on his own farm early in spring than the large hatchery has in securing an adequate supply for its large scale operations. It therefore seems evident that for the next few years at least the greater part of the supply of early hatched chicks will still have to come from the individual farm where the operator is assured of enough eggs to get the chicks he needs for his own flock.

Fertility and Hatchability

To determine the reason for the success or failure of incubator operation one has to go back first to the source of supply of the eggs used for hatching. The problem is to get high fertility and high hatchability combined. Fertility is governed more or less by the season, the age of the birds, the way mated, the feeding and the age of the eggs. And hatchability in turn is determined by the stock used, the feed fed and the methods of operating the incubator.

It is easier to get fertile eggs in the mild spring season when the weather is warm and the birds are outside, than when the eggs are produced under artificial conditions like cold weather, lack of green feed and so on. Substitutes for these adverse conditions are not so easily obtained, but they will go a long way in producing a higher percentage of fertile eggs. Plenty of green feed, plenty of sunshine and the use of cod liver oil up to 2 per cent. in the dry mash will be a big factor in getting higher fertility.

Exercise and condition in the individual birds are also essential. The eggs from over fat birds generally run low in fertility. Hens in many cases may lay eggs running higher in fertility than pullets and again the birds that have laid heavily all winter may in some cases produce eggs low in fertility. There are, however, no absolute laws giving these conditions that will hold good in each and every case.

The male becoming one year old will generally fertilize the eggs of more females than the older male, but here again it will depend on the individuality of the bird. In mating the flock there generally will be a few eggs fertile as early as the fourth day after mating and in some cases even a day earlier, but fertility will not reach its natural seasonal average until about the 10th to the 14th day after the males are put in. Then again the sooner the eggs are set after being laid the higher the fertility is likely to be, other things being equal.

Operating the Incubator

Hatchability or the hatching power of the egg is different to fertility in that it deals with the embryo growing to maturity and the fully formed chick being able to get out of the shell. This is governed more by the incubator and its operation than fertility is. Lack of such things as green feed and sunshine will however, lower the hatchability, whereas furnishing these, and also the use of cod liver oil will likely directly bring it up to a higher point.

Leaving these questions and coming to the operation of the incubator the number of chicks hatched lies directly in the hands of the operator. Practically every incubator on the market has been fully tested out by the manufacturer as to method of regulation, or temperature control, ventilation and moisture. There is, however, no best incubator made, but all of them are

likely to give reasonably good hatches provided the eggs are all right and the machine is operated according to instructions. Some may require more attention than others in the way of adjusting the regulating device, ventilator control, filling of lamp and so on.

Having the eggs selected and the incubator placed, it would be well to operate it a few days to become used to doing the work and getting it to run evenly. If the room remains at a fairly uniform temperature it should be quite an easy matter to run the incubator at a uniform temperature. If on the other hand there is to be variation of ten degrees or more it will be necessary to give more attention to the incubator, but even under such conditions one soon learns what height to turn the flame. Here is when the better insulated machine has the advantage over the thin walled or poorly insulated one.

I might add that some of the best hatches I ever had were taken off in a room where the temperature went as low as four degrees above zero one or two nights and was comparatively cold every night during the entire incubation period. But by adjusting the flame properly in the evening the needs of the egg chambers were fully met during the night time and the early morning hours.

As a rule the cellar is about the best place in which to operate an incubator. Any other room, however, will do providing there is not too much slamming of doors or shaking of the floor. A quiet room which the sun does not heat up too much during the day and yet where there are enough windows for opening to get a supply of fresh air is a very good place.

Have the incubator sitting level. Fill the lamp with a good grade of coal oil, turn the wick, light the lamp and see that it is placed properly below the heater or drum. When the temperature comes up to 103 degrees the regulating device should be adjusted so that the damper is just raised off the top of the heater about one quarter inch. Then if the temperature goes up or tends to go up the damper should rise sufficiently to let the surplus heat escape and hold it down to 103 degrees. Of course, if the flame is turned too high the temperature will go too high even with the finest adjustment.

Fellow Manufacturer's Instructions

Operating the incubator a few days after the regulator has been adjusted will be good experience for any beginner and will generally help to guard against mistakes later on. I would suggest filling the lamp in the evening, especially if the incubator is in a room that gets considerably colder at night than it is in the day time. Doing it at this time will give a good bright flame in the night and early morning when the heat is needed. Doing it in the morning tends to leave a duller flame and give less heat as the time for filling and trimming again arrives and it comes when the most heat is needed. Running a match over the flame or over the wick, first turning it down just a very little, is a very good way of cleaning the wick. This can also be done with a knife.

The tray should be filled with eggs that have been selected properly, put in the incubator and left for twenty-four hours or until the temperature comes up to 103 degrees. After this they should be turned regularly twice a day, morning and night.

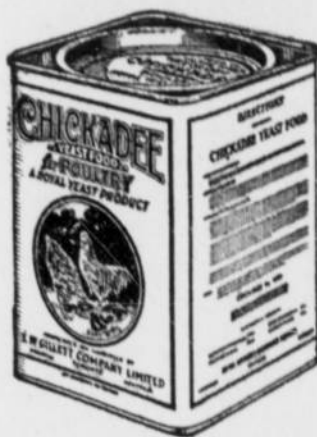
In regard to ventilation it would be best to follow the maker's instructions on this point. The object of ventilation is to provide sufficient oxygen for the embryos within the eggs to make normal and healthy growth. Poor ventilation means lack of oxygen and lack of proper development and a lower hatch. On the other hand too much ventilation tends towards too rapid evaporation of the contents of the egg, and small chicks of low vitality. A good supply of moisture generally has a good effect on the growing embryos.

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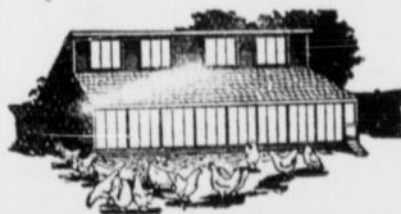
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The normal evaporation runs around 12 to 13 per cent. of the weight of the egg. To get the proper balance between these two factors of ventilation and moisture, has long been the problem of artificial incubation.

As a general rule a small pan of sand placed below the egg tray and kept moist throughout the entire hatching period has a very good effect and tends toward developing stronger chicks. Sprinkling the eggs with luke warm water frequently, especially after the tenth day of incubation, also has a good effect. Sprinkling the floor with water occasionally is also practiced by some operators. Moisture applied in any of these ways is helpful in producing stronger embryos and better hatches.

Turning and cooling the eggs are two points on which it is best to follow the manufacturer's instructions. It might be stated, however, that for the smaller incubation turning twice a day is the general practice. In the larger machines with automatic turning devices the eggs may be turned or partially turned oftener than twice a day.

The amount of cooling necessary depends on the system of ventilation somewhat and also on the temperature at which the incubator is operated. With the larger or mammoth type of incubators practically no cooling is done. In machines which have a forced circulation of air there is generally but very little cooling done. Most of these will operate at two degrees or so lower than 103 degrees. Cooling once a day is the most common practice and then only long enough so that the eggs will feel slightly cool to the touch of one's face. As the incubation period progresses the length of time to cool can also be increased. The room temperature will also have to be taken into consideration in the matter of length of time to cool the eggs.

Leaving the incubator door open once a day while turning the eggs will give

a complete change of fresh air in the egg chamber and will be helpful, especially towards the end of the hatching period and with the smaller types of incubators.

The temperature at which the incubator is operated and the uniformity of it will also help to determine the amount of cooling to be done. There is, however, no set temperature that can be given as a guide for all machines. I would say, however, in a general way, that operating at a half a degree or one degree less than 103 degrees the first week with not very much cooling, and a half a degree lower than 103 degrees the second week with a little more cooling, and the third week about 103 degrees with still more cooling or airing, would be a good plan to follow. Be sure that the thermometer is correct.

Besides the points mentioned it is found that uniformity of temperature is one of the big factors in the hatchability of eggs. Crippled chicks, a large number of chicks unable to get out of the shell, others fully formed and dead in the shell are generally due to an uneven temperature. A more liberal supply of moisture with more ventilation in the room will also help in reducing the number of cripples and chicks dead in the shell.

It might be repeated that the success or failure in incubator operation depends a great deal on the attention given to details, the class of eggs used, and to a certain extent the season of the year. No one factor determines everything but rather a combination of all those mentioned.

At this season of the year, The Guide is usually asked questions relative to the duty on incubators by poultry raisers who are contemplating the purchase of a machine and wish to make accurate comparisons between advertised makes. The present tariff exacts 10 per cent. duty on both incubators and brooders.

Shades for Lamps

In reply to question asked, Jean South discusses the subject of attractive lighting of homes

RECENTLY a farm woman, living in Manitoba, sent The Guide the following request:

"Perhaps somebody could help us in making shades for our lamps. Every time I go to visit friends in town I envy their pretty lamp shades. It seems a pity that just because we use coal oil lamps that we are unable to make them add attractive touches of beauty to our rooms. Will you not please tell us what kinds of shades we can use on the farm?"

There is no doubt that many farm women have asked themselves this very question. In response to the query The Guide asked Mrs. Jean South, lecturer in Household Art at Manitoba Agricultural College to discuss the subject of lamp shades. The following article is from Mrs. South's pen:

How many rooms have just "Lamps" as a source of light and nothing more, utterly devoid of distinction as to color, beauty, or eye comfort and the most carefully furnished rooms often appear harsh in color and uninviting in the glare of unshaded artificial light? Much depends on the successful lighting of a room and the color in the lamp shades is a means by which one can furnish spots of soft color which will add a charm and individuality to any room.

Except for general illumination the central fixture is no longer much used. It tends to make a room look smaller, concentrates the light so that all activities take place around it and it is hard on the eyes.

Comfort First

A room should be lighted to serve the needs of its occupants; the rule is "comfort first," and every naked light is a direct violation of that rule. The most artistic, sensible and comfortable lighting is that which comes from shaded lights on the walls of a room with extra lamps for special purposes. As this arrangement is almost impossible in older houses, the central light can be retained, shaded, for general lighting but special reading lamps should be provided.

In a room so lighted the shadows cast in the corners, on the walls and under furniture add repose and charm that is not to be found in the room lighted by the central chandelier.

Very often the light is a coal oil lamp,

set on a centre table in the living-room, but for comfort and beauty how much better to have no centre table but to have two lamps, perhaps even three, each serving a group of two or more chairs, or a couch and a table, each providing a charming spot of color, yet illuminating the work or the books of those who are seated near.

Pleasing Touches of Color

Shades should glow at night with soft, warm colors—the colors of light—yellow-orange, amber, orange or a dull rose. The bright reds are not pleasing as they are conspicuous and seem to cheapen the lamp shade, while the effect of a green, blue or purple light on people is disastrous.

When blue or green is needed on a shade to fit into the daylight color scheme, it should be of georgette, over a warm color, which will predominate at night, and in order to reflect light an inner lining of a lighter color, as cream or amber is sometimes added.

In country homes where electric light is not available, it is impossible to use the types of shades now in vogue for electric lamps, as the heat is too great and there is a danger that they will become scorched and perhaps go on fire.

The Element of Danger

It has been stated that 50 per cent. of the fires occurring in farm houses are caused by careless handling of oil lamps, and most shades would certainly add to this risk. However, there is one lamp shade made—the Empire shape, that has a metal ring to fit on the lamp chimney and the shade itself is at a distance from the light of more than four inches all round. When this shade is used the lamp should be in a permanent position so that it need not be moved and cannot be upset. This shade, covered with silk, may be placed over the white globe to modify the glare. Parchment or paper shades must never be used on an oil lamp.

Some years ago there were colored glass shades sold for oil lamps. These were safe and could be obtained in a variety of yellow, amber and orange colors, with occasionally a design painted on and they fitted well into any color scheme. Owing to the small demand for them since the advent of electric light they are not easily obtained, as the dealers do not find it worth their while to stock them.

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The modern home builder has a wide range of roofing materials to choose from. These materials fall into three classes: Wood, prepared roofings and metal.

Metal Shingles and Corrugated Roofing
This is the iron age. Half the things we use are made from it. They are even making iron furniture now. Iron roofings have been made for half a century or more. For this purpose iron is galvanized. To galvanize iron it is cleaned with acids and dipped in molten zinc. That gives it a coat of iron-zinc alloy which resists rust. Galvanizing was discovered in 1837.

The metal shingles are cut to the proper size and pressed into patterns. The upper edge is nailed to the sheeting and the lower edge held in position by malleable clamps which bend up over the edge. That keeps them from rattling or blowing up in a high wind. The sides interlock so as to be waterproof. Metal shingles are in use that have been doing duty continuously for 40 or 50 years.

Corrugated iron is also used on roofs. The standard sheets are six, eight and ten feet long. It can be used without sheeting, and is recommended for barns and implement houses. The cross strips on which it is nailed should be not more than four feet apart. If you are building a barn with gothic roof you can order corrugated roofing curved to fit a circle of any radius.

At the eave and at the ridge and at the hip of a hip-roof you will need the special strips they make. These give the roof the proper finish as they fit exactly into the corrugations and then come out flat, giving a neat and weather proof job. If you have a silo you can order a corrugated iron roof for it, all cut to the proper bevels and in any size from 10 to 16 feet outside measurement.

Metal roofs have two advantages that are worth remembering. First they are fire proof. Second, with a proper grounding wire they are 90 per cent. lightning proof.

Art Effects with Cedar Shingles

The best wood on earth for shingles is cedar and the best cedar in the world grows in British Columbia. In this part of the country B.C. shingles are the most widely used roofing material. They are cheap, they are easy to put on, they last well and when a shingled roof starts to go it can be easily patched.

But put on in their natural state they are plain and monotonous. They are not aesthetic. They lack tone. And so a great industry is being built up in making them bright and attractive, and in varying their shape and application so as to get pleasing artistic effects. It is marvellous what artistic values have been discovered in them.

To improve their appearance people stain them either by dipping or with a brush. Creosote stains are widely merchandized for the purpose. But there is a thing in nature called capillarity and when the stain is brushed on capillarity will carry the moisture from the rains up under the butts of the shingles in the next row above and leave it there. Then bacterial action, which we call rotting, sets in and the life of the roof is shortened.

It is much better to dip the shingles in the preservative. Dip them up far enough so that the moisture will not get to the bare wood. Or the whole shingle may be immersed.

Pigments added to the preparation give pleasing colors. A stained shingle roof is more attractive to the eye than a plain weather stained one. The trouble is that the stain is not lasting when applied in either of the above

manners. The pigment is left mostly on the surface. In time it wears away. The roof fades.

But science, putting a piece of cedar under the microscope, found that it was full of cells. It then devised methods for getting more of the preservative and more of the pigment into the cells. The way it did this was to dip the shingles under pressure. It found that 50 per cent. more preservative could be impregnated into the wood by this means. It also found that the pigment itself could be forced into the surface cells. Then it would not wear off and the roof would not fade. It will tone down with age but it will not fade.

Then art came to the assistance of science and worked out color schemes. Now you can go to your lumber dealer and select what general effect you want. There are various combinations of colors, arranged in an informal hit and miss fashion, and if you lay the shingles just as you take them from the bundle you will get the proper distribution and combination of colors. There is no pattern and no patchiness but a pleasing general effect.

Art also altered the shape and size of the shingles for effect. You can get them in a variety of designs both for the roof and the walls.

And so science and art have worked wonders in developing the homely shingle into a thing of serviceability and beauty for the building of homes.

Felt, Asphalt and Chipped Slate

Science reclaims waste. Rags are waste but they are put to useful purposes. The men who gather them and deal in them do not like to be called ragmen. They call themselves Reclaimers of Commercial Waste.

Down in Montreal they have a rag market. It is held twice a year. Rags from all over the country find their way to this market. They are purchased by makers of prepared roofings and after going through scientific processes enter again on a period of service in protecting man from the elements.

The rags are sorted and made into felt. Felt is the base from which prepared roofings are made.

But felt is made from another substance called asbestos. Asbestos is a mineral. Eons ago it was born in the volcanic fires of the earth's creation. It is a fibre that will withstand heat. The heat that will melt steel and then vaporize it will not destroy asbestos. Down in Quebec are the greatest asbestos deposits found in the world.

The felt base, either from rags or asbestos, is impregnated with pitch or asphalt. This makes it waterproof. For ordinary roll roofing it is given an extra coat of waterproofing pitch or asphalt on each side. It is then ready for use.

Roll roofing is sometimes sold as one-ply or two-ply or three-ply. This is misleading. It is one-ply only. The difference is in the thickness. It should be called light weight or medium or heavy weight. The standard weights set by the manufacturers of roofing—they also have an organization—are these: Light weight, 35 pounds; medium weight, 45 pounds; heavy weight, 55 pounds. These weights are for 108 square feet which will cover a square of roof.

But prepared roofing is also made in shingle form. In this form, after the felt is impregnated with pitch or asphalt, and while it is still hot, it is sprinkled with finely-chipped slate. This is pressed in. It gives a good wearing surface. The slate used may be red or green or grey and the result is a pleasing color effect. Different patterns are made. The product is in handy sizes and is kept flat. It is nailed on like shingles.

Sod or paper or basswood trough roofs were alright in their day. But they were inefficient and they were not nifty. Now we want both efficiency and artistic effect. That is what they call demand. Demand always calls for supply. Whatever you like in the way of a roof you will find men anxious to supply it.

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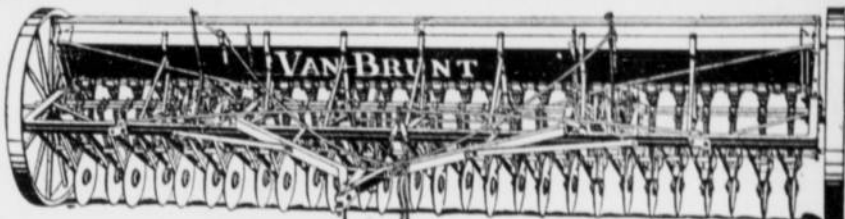
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John Deere-Van Brunt 28x6 Grain Drill

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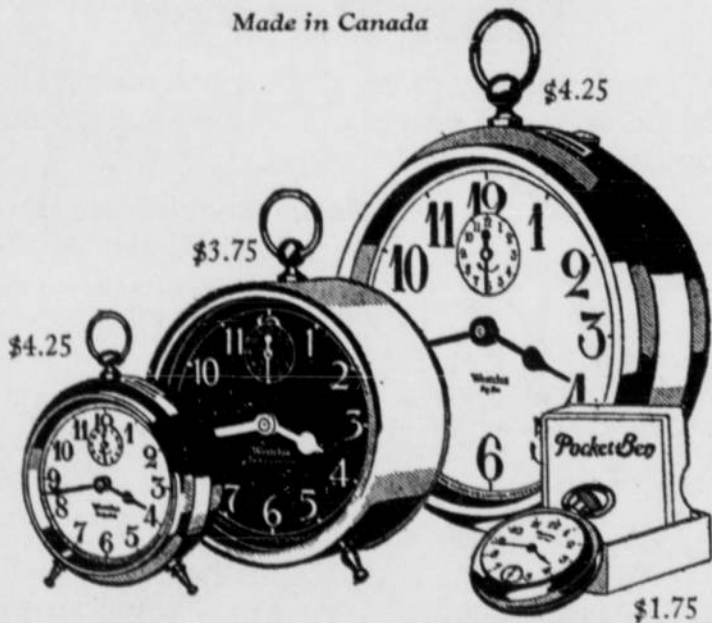
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Read the Classified Section, pages 54-5-6-7-8 for bargains.

Our House Expands

How a farm home was enlarged to provide greater comfort and privacy for the owners and hired help

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

HERE came a time when the five-roomed farmhouse which had done good service for many years began to develop signs of growing pains—no longer was it large enough to provide the necessary accommodation. Two courses were open—to build a bungalow for the help or to put up an addition so that everybody could be housed under one roof. After much thought, discussion and comparison of costs we decided to enlarge the house, partly because this scheme was less costly and partly because it suited us better in other respects. Having had some experience in planning houses we decided to draw the plans ourselves, so before setting to work we called for ideas from all members of the family and discussed the matter with various other people in order that we might incorporate the best in our addition. Finally after much experimenting and using up quantities of paper we produced plans very much as you see them in the drawings.

We listed the things that seemed to us the most essential—bedrooms above the kitchen for single men and married couple, a dining-room for the help, back stairs, washroom near the back door, water system no matter how simple, a dumb-waiter, space for cooking, built-in buffet, cabinets, pan cupboards, linen cupboards, clothes closets, etc., etc. For a number of years I had been collecting ideas which I should like to have in a home of my own, and this list came in very handy. These ideas I picked up from magazines, bulletins, books, from practical experience and from convenient farm and city homes I had visited. Knowing exactly what one wants is half the battle. Early in the proceedings my husband secured prices on building materials and plumbing from various companies and also a good many excellent pointers on construction.

Kitchen Re-arrangement

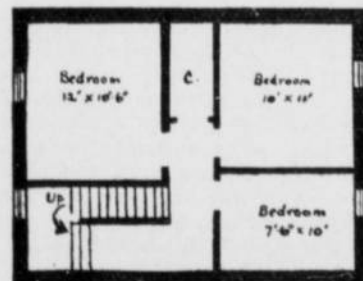
Now, come with me through the remodelled house, starting at the back door where the men come in and shed their coats, rubbers and grime. In the washroom are pegs for clothing and shelves for rubbers, and further on, bowls for washing. Soft water, cold or hot, can be had by turning on the taps, and waste water is poured into a sink of galvanized iron (marked "s" on plan illustrated) made by the plumber. At the left of this sink we built a bench for the bowls and soap dish, and this arrangement proved much cheaper than buying a couple of enamelled iron fixtures for the men to use for wash-

ing. At the right of the sink is the pump which forces the water up to the tank in the attic. Close by is the clothes chute (c.c.) which saves a lot of labor when gathering up laundry, as the bag from each bedroom is emptied into the chute from the hall upstairs.

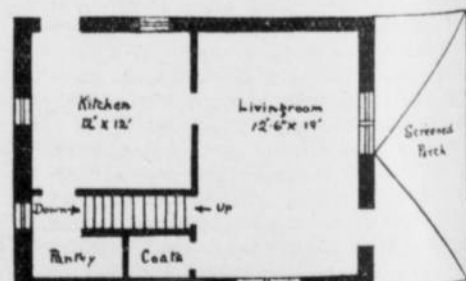
When you enter the kitchen the first thing you see is the range, and on one side of it is where the meals are prepared. This work-centre was purposely made compact in order to save unnecessary steps. In many farm kitchens the homemaker is forced to walk miles in the course of a day because the room is too large, so I determined to avoid that if possible. The equipment is placed so the work can progress in a definite manner with the least expenditure of energy. To illustrate, when preparing a meal the necessary milk, butter, etc., are taken from the dumb waiter (marked D.W.), and placed on the cabinet which holds flour, sugar, oatmeal, spices and everything else needed in cooking.

Take a look at my best friend, the dumb waiter, which is the greatest strength-saver imaginable. It is really a pantry on pulleys and moves up and down to the cellar with ease. In it I keep milk, butter, eggs, the bread box, meat, left-overs, cooked vegetables—in fact practically everything ordinarily found in a cellar. The only foods kept in the basement are raw vegetables, home canned foods, crocks of butter and cured meats, so you can imagine what a saving the dumb waiter is. Its five shelves provide about 14 square feet of space. But I hope to tell Guide readers more about this labor-saver in another article, and also about the planning of cabinets, dumb waiter, pan cupboards and other home-made equipment. From the cabinet it is just a step or two to the range, and you will notice that the stove is equally convenient to our dining-room and to the help's table, which saves time and energy in serving food. You will notice in the plan that the pan cupboards are close by the range for the sake of convenience.

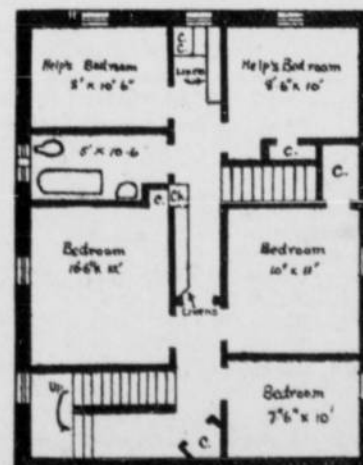
So much for the preparation of meals. In clearing up afterwards the dishes are scraped and piled at the right of the sink (s) by the window. They are washed at the sink and rinsed and drained at the left. As soon as dried they are put straight into the built-in buffet immediately over the sink. This is a great saving of labor. The buffet was made by cutting a large hole in the wall and putting in shelves and drawers. The whole thing was planned so that no room was wasted, with the result that it contains 60



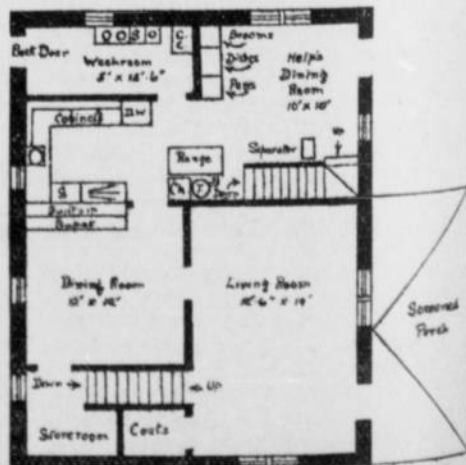
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

No. 1 and No. 2 are plans of upper and lower floors of house at first. No. 3 and No. 4 are plans of our house after alterations were made.

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square feet of shelving and 22 square
feet of drawer space.

Now, please come back to the kitchen
to where the help have their meals.
This end of the addition is very cheer-
ful and airy, and permits the men to
have their meals in comfort. The
dishes used for this table are kept in
a cupboard next the pans which speeds
up the business of putting on a meal.
Before going upstairs, let me draw your
attention to the ventilation. Air comes
in from three sides—a window by the
sink, a door and window immediately
opposite, double windows close by and
a door and window in the washroom.

Upstairs in the new part of the house
you will see there are two bedrooms
for the help and the bathroom which
we ourselves use. Notice the two linen
cupboards—the combined shelf capacity
of both is 68 square feet, so you can
imagine what a comfort they are for
storing bedding and staples. Right
here, let me explain that our various
cupboards occupy space that otherwise
would be wasted and that all our labor-
savers with the exception of the plumb-
ing fixtures can be made by any handy
man who can wield a hammer and
saw and whose wife knows exactly
what she wants.

Show me the house that has enough
clothes closets! Ours certainly hadn't
until we increased its size. As you will
see from the plans there was only one
and now there are four. By taking
a bit of unused space from the
bathroom a small cupboard was made
for one room in the old house. A large
closet for the room opposite extends
over the back stairs and next to it is
a cupboard in the help's room. Then
a corner was taken off one end of the
hall in the old house to make a
triangular cupboard. You will note
that all of these closets were fitted into
corners that were going to waste.

Comforts of a Bathroom

The bathroom fixtures consist of a
wash bowl, a bath, both of enamelled
iron, and a caustic closet. The bath is
five feet long, not quite full size, but
we deliberately chose one slightly
smaller than the usual, because it oc-
cupies less room and requires less
water to make a good bath. The closet
is connected with an underground
vault by a large pipe—possibly you have
seen this type in schools. The vault is
pumped out twice a year and then
recharged with caustic. We chose this
kind of toilet because it greatly simpli-
fies the drainage problem and saves the
water necessary for operating a flush
tank which is a big consideration when
using soft water throughout the house.

In the cellar we have a cement tank
7 ft. x 6½ ft. x 13 ft. which is capable
of holding about 100 barrels of water.
The hand pump operated in the wash-
room forces the water up to a one-barrel
tank in the attic. This tank stands
close by the chimney and is partly
enclosed by a wall board, but apart
from that has no heat and never freezes
even when it's 35 degrees below zero
with a wind. When the water is once
up in the attic, gravity does the rest,
and in all of the taps the pressure is
very good. The water is heated in a
water-front in the range and flows into
a tank (T) behind the stove. This
ensures a plentiful supply of hot water.
Everybody who hopes to have a water
system is interested in costs so I'll give
you ours herewith. The installing of
the system, together with pipes, taps,
enamelled iron bath, wash bowl, sink
and galvanized slop sink in the wash-
room, cost \$280. This included the
work of two men for two days (morn-
ing, afternoon and evening). The tiles
for the drain cost 12 cents a foot, and
were put in by our own help. The
waste water flows into an old well
some distance from the house. As in
the past, the water used for washing
dishes is fed to the pigs. Water for
cooking and drinking is carried in
pails from the well by the men. The
cost of the caustic closet (complete)
was \$125, my husband doing the in-
stalling himself.

Without the slightest exaggeration
we can safely say that we are more
than pleased with the convenience, in-
creased comfort of our remodelled house
and the added privacy it gives, not
only to ourselves but to the help. The
results of our adventure in building
have exceeded our highest hopes.

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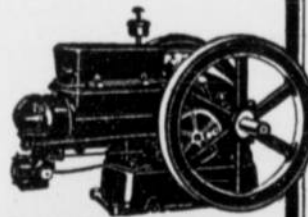
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Some Home-made Comforts

The handy man with saw and hammer may duplicate these ideas which have been worked out by Guide readers

THE accompanying sketch shows a home-made dresser which we have. I took a table and built drawers underneath the top. First I nailed strips around the inside, running from leg to leg. These strips held the drawers which I made the required size. I painted the dresser and now have a rather attractive piece of furniture for a bedroom. On the top of this dresser I set a mirror in a frame. I did not make this but one could quite easily be made by a handy carpenter by taking a small mirror and framing it. It then could be painted or varnished to match the dresser.—Mrs. M. I. M., Sask.



fastened. Mortise the table ends to the top and brace it with a triangular piece on the under inner side. The table top should, if possible, be a single wide board. Fasten with glue and screws. Cut all holes for the lower braces to fit tightly together when the wedges are driven into their proper places.

When finished this suite may be painted, varnished or enamelled to fit in with the color scheme of any kitchen. It is a cozy bit of furnishing that will delight almost any homemaker.—R. J. A.

Fowl Catcher

It is not always an easy matter to catch some particular bird in the poultry house. Sometimes one has to waste quite a considerable amount of time herding the fowl into a corner and then the bird you want slips under your very hand and away it goes and you have to start all over again. I have made a very handy "catcher" for fowl by taking a piece of No. 9 wire and bending it into a loop at one end and a hook at the other. The loop serves as a handle and the hook serves to catch the chicken by the leg. Catching fowl in this way one is not apt to injure them in any way. I find it a very decided time and temper saver when I am in a hurry to catch a chicken for dinner.—G. T., Sask.



A Holder for Window

It is sometimes difficult to keep in a convenient place objects which will hold windows open at various heights. I made a holder for a window by taking a board about a foot long and four inches wide and cutting five notches in it. By using it I am able to keep my window open at whatever height I desire. I varnished it the same color as the window frame so I have a holder that is not conspicuous.—L. R. M., Alta.

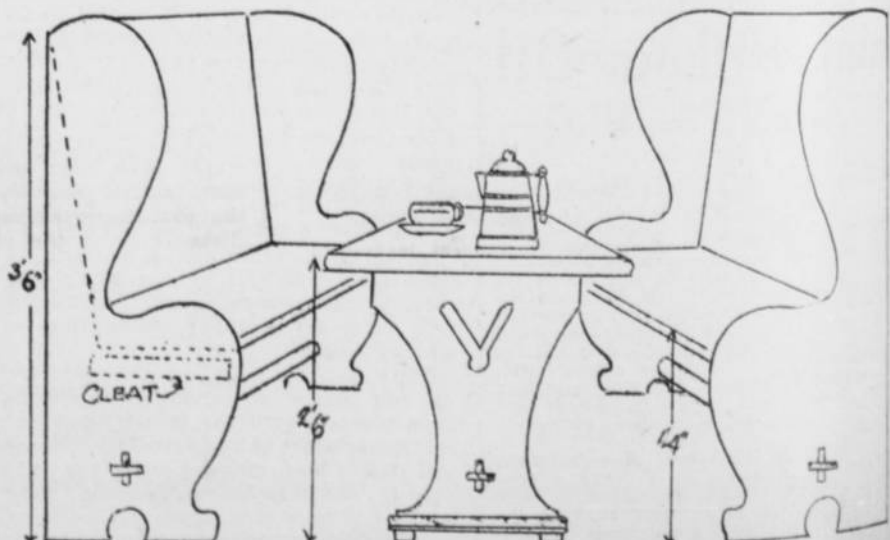
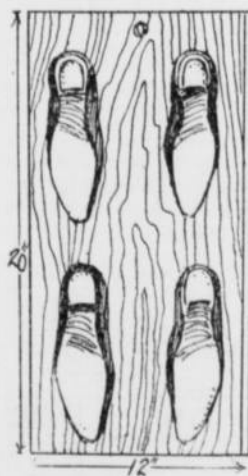


Try a Breakfast Nook

Breakfast nooks are becoming very popular. Where the family is small a nook such as is illustrated can frequently be used for other meals as well, when the housekeeper does not wish to go to the trouble of setting the table in the dining-room. The illustration shows a breakfast suite which may quite easily be built in any kitchen. Dimensions have been left out except for the height, as the length and breadth of table and the width of seats will depend entirely upon the space which is available. Most folks prefer to work out details to suit their own particular needs than to follow directions. The illustration will give some idea of how the finished suite will look. Rather than go to all the trouble of mortising all the joints, it will be best to attach the seat ends, cleats, etc., with nails or screws with the heads sunk below the surface. These holes are puttied before paint is applied. Use material which is free from knots for the table and seat ends. If desired, strips can be attached to the back of the seats to which the matched lumber for the backs can be

To Keep Shoes in Place

A convenient and easy way to keep shoes in place when they are not worn is to make a holder for them. I took a board 12 in. by 20 in., and drove four nails into it about six inches apart. I first place shoe trees inside the shoes to hold them in the proper shape and then I hang them by the heels on the nails. If a hole is pierced at the top of the board it may be hung up. Of course one may make a holder of this type any size one wishes in order to hold a number of shoes.—Mrs. M. H. G., Sask.



Household Wrinkles

Some practical hints offered
by farm women

To remove wall paper from walls, fill a small spray pump with clear hot water and spray a surface about two feet square at a time. Take a putty knife and proceed to remove paper.—Mrs. J. H., Sask.

Sometimes a window pane is cracked with many cracks radiating from a tiny central hole. A mendel placed in the hole will hold the pane more firmly in place until such time as it can be replaced by a new one.—Margaret Lamb, Man.

When two dish towels become worn lay one on top of the other in such a manner that the worn parts are not together. Then machine them around the edges. The good part of one will cover the worn part in the other—making a towel which is almost as good as new and it will be much softer than a new towel.—Marie Walton, Man.

When tiny holes begin to appear in moccasins they may be patched with pieces of old moccasins or good parts of worn leather mitts, and they will last much longer. An awl is useful if the leather is very stiff. A steel stiletto will take the place of an awl if one is not available. If the moccasins are moistened slightly the work will be much more easily accomplished. Use a three-cornered needle when sewing them.—Margaret Lamb, Man.

Sometimes children refuse to eat cereal for their breakfast. I have discovered if I add one-half cup of raisins to the cereal while cooking, 20 minutes before serving it, that the children take a new interest in their morning dish of porridge. This quantity is sufficient for four servings. Perhaps this may help some other mother whose child refuses to eat just plain porridge.—Mrs. R. J., Sask.

My food chopper when not in use was always put away in a cupboard. Each time I took it out I felt that it had to be freshly washed before using again. Now I slip it head first into a brown paper bag and tie the top of the bag. Now when I take it out I know that it is perfectly clean and ready for immediate use.—Mrs. H. R. S., Alta.

When removing wax from the top of jam or jelly I use a cork screw and take it out in the same manner as I would if removing a cork.—Mrs. R. C., Man.

If brown wrapping paper is used when singeing a fowl it will not darken the skin as the use of newspaper so often does.—Mrs. A. M., Sask.

Removing the lime crust from the tea kettle used to be an irksome task. Armed with heavy knife and chisel I would diligently dig until the bottom of the kettle appeared through the coating of lime. Once, through some mischance, the chisel slipped and pierced the bottom of one kettle. Muratic acid has also been used but the lime does disappear so slowly, though great volumes of foam and bubbles arise continually. Moreover, it takes a considerable quantity of the acid to do a thorough job. At last I have found an easy way of removing the lime crust, easy during cold weather at any rate. On a winter night when the thermometer is hovering around the zero mark, pour out practically all the water, leaving only a thin film in the bottom, and set the tea kettle on the back porch. The ice formed has a most peculiar action on the crust of lime, causing it to bulge slightly and break away from the bottom completely. The next morning gently heat the kettle to melt the ice and it will be found that the lime crust can be removed in great chunks with a knife and without the least effort. A few scrapes to remove the soft lime from the side and the job is done. It is much easier to let Jack Frost do the work while you sleep than to dig with a chisel for an hour or more.—Mrs. B. G.



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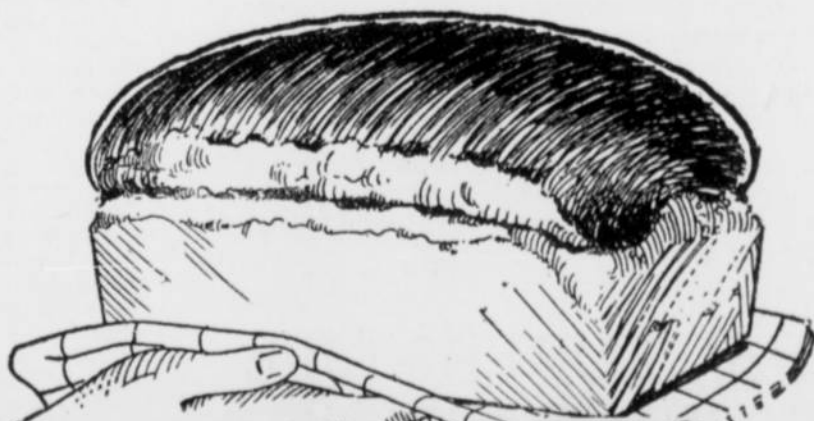
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Prizes will be awarded by points. 350 points, the maximum, or nearest thereto, will take first prize, 160 points will be awarded for the correct solution of the puzzle. 75 points for general neatness, appearance, spelling, punctuation and handwriting of entry, and 115 for fulfilling the conditions of contest. Contest closes May 30th, 1927. Entries should be forwarded promptly. IMPORTANT. Every contestant who solves the Mystery Message correctly and sends their entry promptly will receive an immediate surprise award in addition to any prize they may win.

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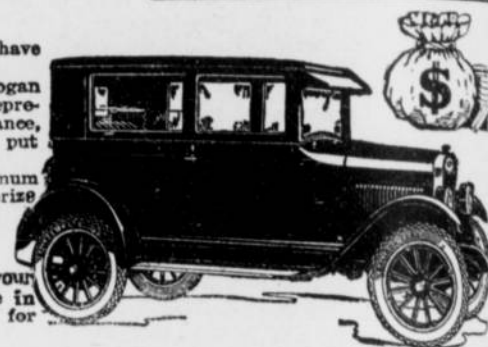
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the immediate purchase of something which, at the moment, seems immensely desirable. Life is short at best, and uncertain, so why not enjoy it to the utmost. That's human.

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Buy all the Endowment Insurance you can carry. It is a sure way to purchase independence at fifty-five or sixty. Should the inevitable happen it replaces your earning power. Moreover, there will be no unpaid installments to pay after your death.

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the saving of a definite percentage of your income so that later and dependent years may be enjoyed. A rainy day will come to you as it does to all—make preparation to meet it.

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At present I carry.....insurance on the.....plan. I am.....years of age.

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The Question of Trade

By JOHN KENNEDY

IS the question of trade an important matter in economics? If it is, why do we not get more light on the matter? It is well known that if we do not trade with our neighbors, production for surplus must cease, and if we cannot have fair trade, someone must suffer. Now it must be plain to all that we must have fair trade in order to trade at all and it is well known that we cannot have restrictions to trade and have fair trade. In order to get fair trade, all restrictions such as protective duties and revenue tariffs must be removed. Those who want protection want special privilege. Those who want special privilege want to make extra profits at the expense of the consumers who buy their goods and that applies more especially to those who find it necessary to work in order to get a living, and those who want a tariff for revenue only are those who believe the tariff necessary in order to meet the running expenses of the country.

Apparently they do not realize that there are other means of meeting those expenses. That is the rock that exists between the low-tariff men and the real free traders. Tariff men know of course that you cannot get any revenue except by increasing the cost of all goods that the people must buy and they know that it is the men who work for a living who pay nearly all that revenue. That is self-evident. And the people know that the great body who work for a living at small pay are agriculturists and common laboring men. All others, which are a small body—15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the large body—get a remuneration that enables them to pay the extra price the tariffs add to the goods. Now it is plain to be seen that the body drawing a small salary, and thousands of that body get work only part of their time, are paying probably 75 per cent. or more of that revenue. It is well known that it takes \$2.00 today to do the work that \$1.00 used to do and salaries have to be increased, but the wage-earner is no better off than before.

The Farmer's Position

The agriculturist is in a very different position. His position has not changed. While the price of grain has been good for two years, that is because there has been an apparent world shortage. Had America had her usual surplus last year, which would mean 200,000,000 bushels more on the world's

market, it would have meant less than \$1.00 wheat. This year if we had the possible number of bushels, we would have less than dollar wheat. For anything else the farmer produces he gets the same low price—cattle, horses, dairy products, eggs, hogs, sheep and wool—and just as soon as we have a visible surplus in grain, the price will be \$1.00 or below it, and a surplus is bound to come in the near future. Yet the dollar the farmer gets will buy just half of what it used to buy. Then is it not clear that the best that can be looked for in the future is that the farmer who is in good standing now may be able to hold his own, and what about the 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. that is under mortgage with heavy interests, with heavy direct taxes and enormous indirect taxes, which amounts to two or three times the amount of his direct taxes and which will continue so long as the tariff remains?

The Only Remedy

The remedy, and the only remedy, is a tax on the rental value of all natural resources, be they mineral, timber lands and many other values, and no more tax upon the products of man. The rental value of the natural resources will more than provide an amount necessary and all will not be necessary. No man would have to pay taxes if we took the rental value of all natural resources. Then men can get land and there is no doubt in my mind that such is the will of Divine Providence. The rental value of all those natural resources truly and justly belong to the people but we have changed the Divine plan and said "Let those take who can and hold from the honest laboring man." Without the honest laboring man there would be no values to speculate in. Then by a direct tax on all those rental values we will remove all opportunity of speculation in values created by man. Speculation in grain has been severely condemned by most people and rightly so, but where are the men or body of men who condemn speculation in land? No organization, religious or otherwise, has been heard to take this stand. Now if it is a crime to speculate in the products of man, then in the name of all that is good, what kind of a crime must it be to permit and support speculation in land, mother earth, the creation of Divine Providence, which was created for all men and not for some men.



Make Your Farm More Profitable by taking the Gamble out of Grain Growing only

Every normal man or woman is imbued with the desire to some day be in a position to enjoy the pleasures of a comfortable home with sufficient income at his or her command to feel that their future comfort is assured. Many hundreds of farmers in Western Canada are in that condition today and it is possible for every farmer to attain the same position.

Western Canada's Land is the richest and most productive, "speaking in a general way," of any country in the world, and the principal reason why most farmers in the West are not in comfortable circumstances is owing to their not having studied to make the most out of their opportunities. Too many in their haste to make money fast resorted to gambling on the chance of making it out of grain farming only, which method no doubt is the quickest—provided you have good luck. The experience though of every new country goes to prove that the percentage of farmers who become independent through grain farming only is small, in fact no greater than the number of individuals who make fortunes out of gambling.

The Dairy Cow is Rightly Named the Mortgage Lifter

Go where you like, into almost every country you care to where agriculture is the main industry to be depended on and you will have no difficulty in learning that where mixed farming is carried on and with the dairy cow as the mainstay that a prosperous condition exists.

A herd of dairy cows if intelligently cared for brings in a daily or monthly return in cash, provides by-products that yield sure dividends, absorbs valuable time that otherwise would be lost, provides fertility for the soil, aids in keeping down weeds that make it possible to keep land in such a condition that you are assured a possibility to grow the maximum grain crop, providing climatic conditions are favorable.

City Dairy Limited, Winnipeg, Standard Dairies, Brandon
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provide markets for the farmers of Manitoba that cannot be excelled for the products of your dairy farms.

Our management at all our plants have spent years in serving the farmers. The markets we have developed, not only in a retail way, but on the greatest markets of the world are ready to absorb all you can offer us, at the highest prices the market will allow anyone to pay. This, coupled with our service in making prompt returns, enables every farmer to realize on his product in the minimum of time.

Another form of service we are developing is a plan to assist farmers around our various branches who may wish to purchase cows to increase their dairy herds by making it possible to secure these cows and pay for them on a deferred payment plan out of the proceeds of their milk or cream payments.

Always keep in mind that the aim of our organization is to promote dairy agriculture and assist any farmer in Manitoba desirous of making the most out of dairying.

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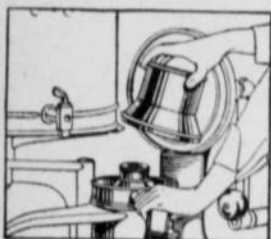
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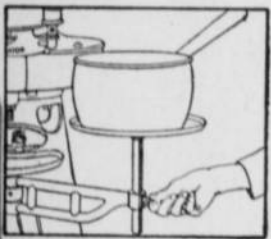
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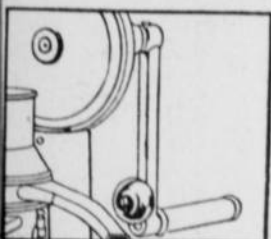
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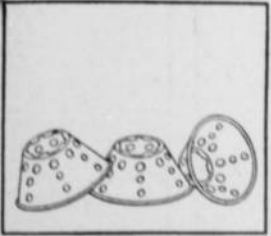
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Try it 30 days—at our Expense
The American Must Make Good or we will

Every separator is sent absolutely on 30 days' trial, and backed by our guarantee that the separator must make good or we will. Unless we knew to a certainty that the American would support

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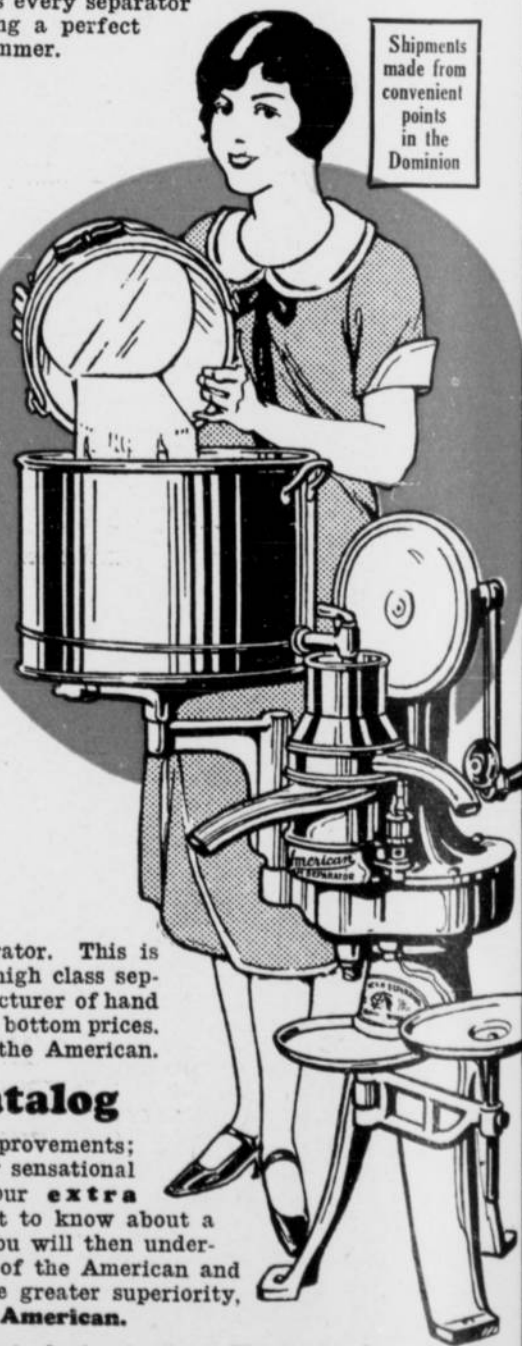
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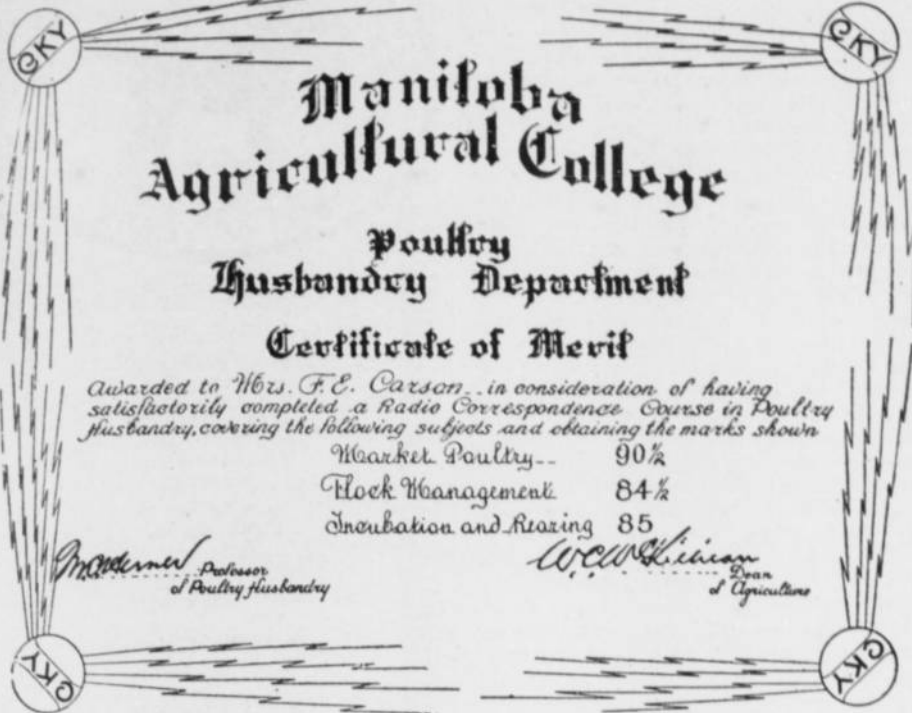
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- - R-a-d-i-o - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY.



Professor M. C. Herner, of the Poultry Husbandry Department, M.A.C., was the first in Canada to deliver a series of lectures as part of a radio correspondence course. The above is a reduction of one of the diplomas issued to radio listeners who followed the course and answered examination questions by mail.

"Patient Canadians"

IN an article which appeared recently in an American publication, a citizen of the United States expressed disgust with those of his fellow countrymen who had stolen wavelengths belonging to Canada, and much admiration for the "patient Canadians" for enduring the condition without seeing red. Another writer, in one of the leading radio magazines south of the line, comes out strongly thus: "There is no greater disgrace in the annals of broadcasting than this wanton and ungentlemanly action on the part of stations which have deliberately ruined broadcast reception in Canada. A total of 57 American stations have seized Canadian wavelengths."

Canadians who have followed the course of events in the United States realize that their friendly neighbors are themselves suffering as a result of the congestion in the ether and that the stealing of our wavelengths has been done by private individuals and not with the official approval of United States authorities. We may derive some consolation, too, from the knowledge that many individuals in the States have been busy stealing wavelengths from each other. Broadcasters who were assigned certain wavelengths some years ago and who have invested large sums of money in the expectancy that they would be protected in the use of such wavelengths received a rude shock when an American court decided that the law did not provide any protection of the kind. Immediately the decision was given, wholesale pirating of wavelengths commenced.

Broadcasters or Public First

To one who has watched radio development closely since the beginning, it seems that the present situation is exactly what might have been expected. There has been too much official regard for the feelings of butchers, bakers and candlestick makers who wanted to broadcast from their own stations and too little consideration of the matter from the standpoint of the general public. Fear of restricting a new science has resulted in a mess which has already taken months to clear up and will probably require many more. This nursing of the broadcasters was a mistake which Canada will do well to avoid.

Only one matter should be considered in granting broadcasting licenses—the interests of the general public. The question to be asked of applicants for licenses should be "What public service can you render which existing stations cannot or are not willing to give? If none, then keep off the air." If some authority had had the courage to apply this question in the United

States, there would not now exist a condition which would be a joke but that it affects the welfare and happiness of thousands of shut-in and isolated people who have come to depend upon radio as a necessity rather than a luxury. If the butcher, baker and candlestick maker must broadcast, why not let them share the use of a few public service stations instead of granting them individual licenses to stir up the ether? If a small part of the money sunk by 10 broadcasters in 10 separate stations were paid as rental fees to a single station and the larger balance spent on entertainment features, there would be less congestion and better programs. Canadian radio authorities might consider extending the experiment which has been tried with success in Manitoba, where a single public service station is subsidized by the Dominion government with a portion of each annual dollar receiving license issued in the province.

The Manitoba System

It will be said that I am biased, of course, but it is my honest belief that the Manitoba system is a happy compromise between the American "free for all," of which we can regretfully say we have had enough, and the British broadcasting plan with its strictly censored, cleaned-and-pressed-and-just-so programs. Public ownership or subsidizing of stations is good, but the rental of such stations to commercial broadcasters tends to provide greater variety in entertainment than can be expected from a board of gentlemen armed with blue pencils. The best feature of American broadcasting—until congestion spoiled it—was its variety. On the other hand, the strong point in the British system is its exclusive control of the stations. In the Manitoba system these two features are combined. Through one station, we have a number of commercial, educational and religious broadcasters competing in an effort to produce the best programs. Various smaller cities and towns in the province are trying to outdo each other with the same object, by remote control. Thus we have variety without congestion and, far from a monopoly, a system which offers broadcasting facilities to any person or organization desirous of going on the air.

W. A. F., Killaly, Sask.—Think aerial is grounded or much too long. Circuit is correct as in your sketch.

B. B. S., Agricultural College, Man.—Most Canadian stations use phonograph music in day programs. Personally, I prefer good records to sub-average human talent.



Old Machines Taken as Part Payment

Nowhere on the American continent will you get a better price for your old, profit eating cream separator than Lister will give you in trading it as part payment of a new

"MELOTTE"

By the unanimous verdict of thousands of farmers and expert dairymen, this world-renowned separator has been acclaimed

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Compare "MELOTTE" with any or all others and you are bound to acknowledge its pre-eminent points; that having so much less tinware than other separators, it is easier to keep clean and sanitary; that it turns so smoothly—the bowl spinning 25 minutes after you stop cranking, unless brake is applied.

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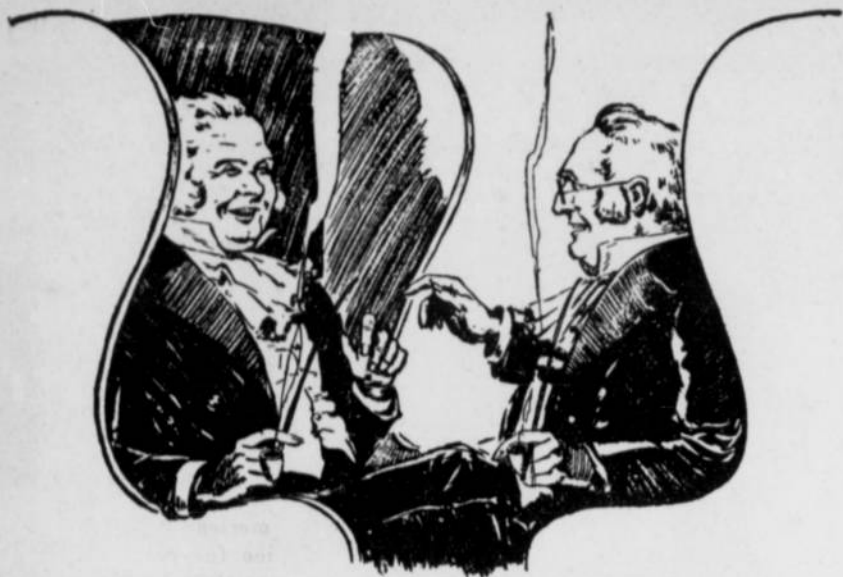
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Be sure to ask for WEEDS

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WEED "Gumbo Traction" Chains—Extraordinarily heavy, for extraordinary use on Prairie Trails, Mountain Roads, in Gumbo Mud, and Pneumatic Tired Trucks.

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Strong, full length and correctly curved, WEED Bumpers absorb severe front or rear collision shocks. Put them on your car and drive in greater safety.

DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY, Limited
Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada
Be sure to ask for WEEDS



Saws and Files

They date back to the stone age

THE earliest saws and files were of nature's own making. Her greatest achievement in the saw line is the weapon of the saw fish. As for files the tiger's tongue is a pretty efficient tool for its purpose.

The saw was used long before the file or rasp. In prehistoric times when men made their rude implements from stone the saw was one of them. In England small flints, to be held between the thumb and fingers, with one edge roughly toothed, have been found. After the stone age came the bronze age and about thirty specimens of bronze saws have been found in Europe. One of these, about nine inches long, was found among the relics of the lake dwellers in Switzerland. In Sweden archaeologists discovered an ancient mould in which four bronze saws could be cast at once.

The ancient Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks and other eastern peoples had saws for shaping both wood and stone. Incidentally they were used for sawing asunder prisoners of war, as is frequently mentioned in the Bible and other ancient writings. Many of these older forms were made with the teeth pointing toward the handle. In China and Japan saws are still made after this fashion.

Primitive Saw Mills

In the early days of Eastern Canada and the United States the whip saw was used by the settlers to saw their lumber. The log was placed on a scaffold. One man stood above and another below in a pit and with a long saw ripped the log lengthwise into boards. Some of the early sawmills were operated by horse or ox power but where water power was available it came to be generally used.

Seventy-five years ago a country sawmill was a simple affair. All the iron there was about it could be carried on a man's back. One type was constructed after this fashion. The water ran down a wide sluice against an undershot waterwheel to which a crank was attached. The saw blade was fastened in a frame and every time the wheel made a revolution the saw went up and down. The carriage was mounted on grooved runners which ran on inverted V-shaped tracks, all made of wood. It was pulled along by a rope and windlass so arranged that every time the saw frame came down it engaged the windlass and girmed the carriage ahead. About a thousand feet a day could be turned out by this primitive mill, the only iron in which was the crank, the saw and a few nails and bolts.

Now saws are made in an infinite variety of styles. Band and circular and gang saws for cutting lumber, saws for cutting bones, stone, and iron, key-hole saws, scroll saws, hand saws, rip saws, cross cut saws, grooving and routing saws, in infinite variety are on the market. Circular saws are made to work at the tremendous peripheral velocity of 15,000 feet per minute.

Ancient Files and Rasps

Though not of such great antiquity as saws, files were commonly used by prehistoric peoples. At first they were merely grooved stones, used presumably for straightening arrows. Then came bronze and later steel files. Seven centuries before the Christian era the Assyrians had files closely resembling, in design, the flat file in common use today. It was made of steel, for the Assyrians were among the first people to make use of iron. A famous Egyptologist found at Thebes a set of armourer's tools with a copper helmet of Assyrian form and therefore probably left by an expedition in 666 B.C. The tools comprised flat chisels, mortise chisels, saws, a punch, a rasp, a file, a twist scoop and two centre bits. Most of these resembled the forms in use today. The edges were of steel, probably produced by case hardening.

The flat, three cornered and rat-tail files and a few forms of rasps are the only tools of this class commonly seen but nearly every industry has its designs of files and rasps. There are hundreds of designs in use by different industries and file making itself is an industry of considerable dimensions.



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The Red River Special Line
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Classified Ads. make friends.

Lilacs

A succession of bloom may be arranged by planting species that vary in earliness of flowering

By F. L. SKINNER
Dropmore, Man.

PROBABLY no other shrub that can be grown in Western Canada is as popular as the lilac; it is easily grown, comes into leaf early in spring; its foliage, which is handsome, stays green late in autumn and, so far, has not been troubled by insects or disease. The flowers, too, are both beautiful and extremely fragrant. Not only is the lilac worth cultivating for its beauty and fragrance, but to many it brings back pleasant memories of earlier days.

At the present time there are at least 200 named varieties of lilac, all of which are beautiful, but, as Professor Sargent says, many of these varieties are too much alike and most people would feel that they had the best of the lilacs if they had their choice of about 20 of the named varieties. Of course, the selection of varieties is purely a matter of personal taste as no two persons are likely to agree as to which is best. There is, however, some difference in the hardiness of the varieties; for instance, the beautiful double white Miss Willmott kills back frequently at Dropmore and therefore does not flower freely, while Madame Miller, a smaller flowered variety, is harder and flowers freely.

One of the hardest of the single white varieties here is Marie Le Gray, an old variety of dwarf habit and beautifully formed flowers. Miss Edith Cavell, a new white variety, is a favorite with both Mr. Macoun and Professor Sargent, but has not yet been through a winter at Dropmore. Lucie Baltet has very large pale single flowers, almost pink in color, and Charles X, with medium-sized flowers of a deep lilac color, is a well-known, free-flowering variety of rather tall habit, while Le Oncle Tom is a deep purple with large panicles of very large flowers.

Simple Requirements

Among the double varieties Charles Joly is a very dark purple sort, and Dr. Masters is one of the palest, being almost sky blue in color, while Ed. Andre, with rose-colored flowers and deep wine-colored buds, gives a very pleasing contrast. The above is merely a few notes on some of those that have done well here; in a hedgerow grown from seed sent me by the late Dr. Saunders there are forms that are quite as beautiful as some of the named varieties.

One often hears complaints of lilacs being difficult to cultivate and seldom flowering. This, I believe, is due to the fact that being easy to grow they are usually neglected, but if a few simple facts are taken into consideration and the same care given them as any other choice shrub, there is no reason why the lilac should not flower freely in any Canadian garden. Like the rose, it likes "a place in the sun" where it is sheltered from the storms of winter and still is not crowded by other strong growing trees and shrubs; being a strong grower it naturally requires rich, well-cultivated soil to give of its best, and if the faded flowers are removed before seed is set the bush will be better able to produce a full crop of flowers the following year.

There is a considerable difference of opinion as to how much pruning the lilac requires. Personally, I do very little pruning, and W. J. Bean, curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England,



S. Velutina as grown at Dropmore from seed collected by E. H. Wilson on the Diamond Mts. of Korea.

says: "They need no systematic pruning, but in order to obtain fine trusses the weaker and superfluous shoots may be cut out at the same time as the old inflorescences are removed."

Named varieties should either be on their own roots or grafted on those of *Syringa villosa*. The privet, on which they are sometimes grafted, is not hardy here, and if grafted on the common lilac, suckers from the root will eventually smother the named form. I have grown it grafted on our native ash, but it is short lived on this stock and winter kills more than when on its own roots.

The lilacs grow readily from seeds, but, though some of the species flower when three or four years old, the common lilac is usually six or seven years old from seed before flowers are produced.

Succession of Blooms

The greatest fault of the common lilac is the shortness of its flowering season; even the modern varieties seldom continue in flower more than a month. There are, however, some species that flower just before the common lilac and others that flower considerably later, and with a selection of these species the lilac season may be extended from the last week of May until the third week of July. There are now in cultivation in America at least 27 species of lilac, or *Syringa*, as it is known botanically. Probably a third of these are not sufficiently hardy for Western Canada; a number of others are of more interest to the botanist than the ordinary gardener; we will therefore pass these over and consider those that are hardy and also worthy of cultivation for their beauty or fragrance.

Before *S. vulgaris* has quite finished flowering *S. pubescens* and *S. velutina* will have commenced to bloom. The former is a native of North China and its fragrance is more pungent and delightful than that of any other lilac. It is said that the plants in the United States have failed to produce seeds, and as the species is unusually difficult to increase from cuttings it has remained one of the rarest lilacs in American gardens. It is hardy at Dropmore and produced seeds in 1926. However, as it grows here

it is surpassed in beauty and free-flowering habit by *S. velutina*. The flowers of *S. velutina* are pinkish lilac in bud and white when fully open. Like *S. pubescens* it has a delightful fragrance and, as will be seen from the photograph, the flowers are so freely produced as to practically hide the foliage.

S. villosa is one of the best ornamental shrubs that have so far been introduced to Canada; as it grows here it is a large



S. Villosa at Dropmore

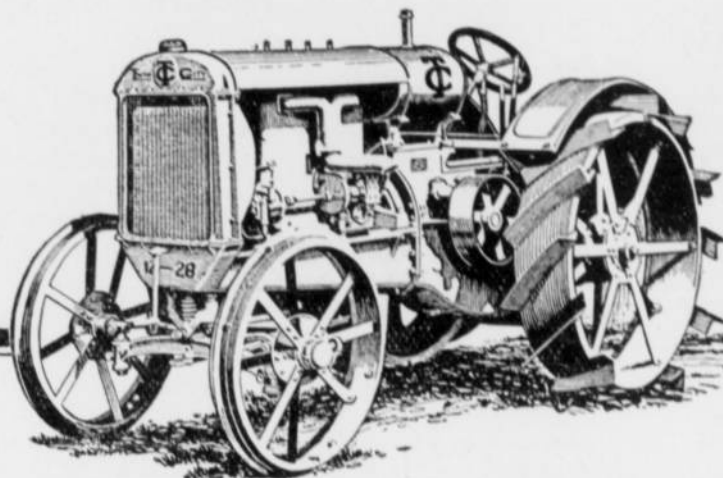
This photo gives some idea of the freedom with which this form flowers in a border of mixed shrubs. These bushes are fully twelve feet high.



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"I have used my Twin City 17-28 now for four years and up to date have not spent five dollars for repairs. I never saw a tractor that takes so little work to take care of, and I have used five different makes." H. Hallman, Arcadia Valley, Alberta.

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WE -- SPAN -- THE -- HORSE -- WORLD

Cheated myself

*bought only on price—thought
I was saving money*

BY A MASTER FARMER

I know now—I fooled myself for years on binder twine.

Last Spring I wondered if my cheap twine was really worth the grief it gave me. So, at harvesting time I tested out, under identical conditions, my cheap twine and (according to my dealer) the best twine on the market—Plymouth.

Had a crop of 104 acres to cut. We bound 52 acres with my cheap twine and 52 acres with Plymouth. It took 19 balls of my old twine and only 16½ balls of Plymouth to harvest exactly the same number of acres.

More length in each ball of Plymouth

The answer dawned on me! Although both twines averaged 8 pounds per ball and were tagged 500 ft. per pound—the Plymouth Twine lived up to its guaranteed length* and the cheaper twine ran 13% short. Plymouth's guaranteed length was actually saving me money by giving me several hundred feet more twine in every ball.

No breaks—no loss of time

Another difference surprised me! My old twine was knotty and full of thick and thin spots—broke and tangled as usual. Plymouth was free of knots, snarls and unevenness and didn't break once.

I decided then and there I'd quit cheating myself on poor twine. Plymouth twine for me—it's dependable! I can always count on its evenness, strength and guaranteed length.*

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.

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Made by the makers of Plymouth Rope

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY, North Plymouth, Mass., and Welland, Canada



Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect-repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.



This milk can test has been made frequently. You can easily duplicate it—test Plymouth's strength against any other binder twine on the market.

Plymouth is last to break. Swings the greatest weight—the most quarts of water. Plymouth wins because it's stronger.

Crop Production IN Western Canada

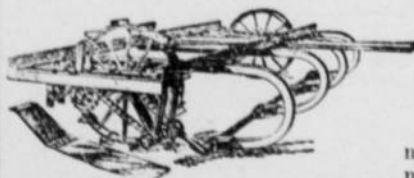
By JOHN BRACKEN

A complete manual on all field crops, common to Western Canadian farmers. Discusses varieties and their suitability for different sections and conditions; covers fully best methods of handling each crop from soil preparation to harvesting. Written by Western Canada's leading crop authority and in simple language anyone can understand. Combines the best practical experience with the latest scientific information. Written solely with the idea of enabling the average farmer to get the greatest profit from the crops he grows.

It is a book of 423 pages, containing 175 descriptive charts and illustrations, printed in large, clear, readable type on good paper, beautifully and strongly bound.

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The SQUARE rod, revolving beneath the surface, kills and uproots the weeds, and leaves a loose mulch which absorbs and holds moisture and prevents blowing.

The ORIGINAL rotary rod weeder—now ALL STEEL—the implement you need most. Your dealer will supply you.

10 and 12-ft. sizes, \$105 f.o.b. Calgary

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round-headed shrub from 12 to 15 high and at least 15 feet across. flowers during the latter half of June and being harder than the common will thrive in places that are too exposed for that species. The flowers vary in color from white to pale pink are very freely produced; it commences to flower when about two feet high increases in beauty and free-flowering habit as it becomes older. Some find the scent of this lilac rather agreeable, but, personally, I rather like it. The foliage is very large and quite distinct from that of the common lilac leaves on young, vigorous shoots are sometimes six inches long and three across.

S. Josikea, which was discovered in Hungary about 1835 and closely resembles the above, flowers at the same time, while S. villosa has dull green leaves those of this species are glossy and flowers are purple in color. This is a desirable lilac.

S. Japonica, the Japanese tree lilac, the last of the lilacs to flower, commences bloom as it does during July. It grows from 12 to 15 feet high and has large panicles of creamy white flowers. The individual flowers are small and fragrant here, though W. J. Bean, describing it as it grows at Kew, says it is fragrant. When in bloom it is one of the most striking shrubs in the garden, though it flowers freely only in alternate years is well worthy of a prominent place in the garden. It is a native of the northern part of Yezo (the north island of Japan). The closely allied S. pekinensis is not hardy, and A. amurensis, one of the tree lilacs, though hardy, has yet flowered here.

Asparagus

Asparagus thrives best in a well drained retentive soil, which possesses an abundance of available plant food. Asparagus being a heavy feeder, the fertility of the soil in which it is grown should be maintained by frequent applications of well decomposed barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer applied in the fall after the weeds have been removed.

Prior to planting, the land on which asparagus is to be grown should be fertilized and deeply prepared. Spring is possibly the best season for planting and one or two-year-old plants from the nursery is the best stock to use. In planting, rows may be placed from four to five feet apart and the young plants placed 18 inches apart in the row. It is well to place the plants at least six inches below the surface of the soil because as the plantation gets older the crowns of the plants are inclined to work upward toward the surface of the soil. Surface cultivation at regular intervals should be practiced during the growing season.

The young succulent shoots which appear early in the summer are the portions which are easily removed by cutting them off below the surface of the soil by using a sharp knife.

The variety of asparagus of which the popularity at the present time is the highest is Washington, which was given wide distribution in the United States by the Federal Department of Agriculture on account of its apparent resistance to asparagus rust.—Prof. F. W. Brodric, Michigan Agricultural College.

Tomatoes from Seed

I have always started my tomatoes in boxes or purchased my plants in a greenhouse. Last summer on June 1 in looking around I found a package of Earliana tomato seed, so I planted in half a dozen hills, and kept thinning finally to one plant. In the first week of September each plant was loaded with a splendid crop of tomatoes quite as large as those plants from the greenhouse which had been set about June first. Tomatoes could be safely planted in the open June 1, and I believe would give a big crop of fruit and a considerable quantity of it would ripen in a few years. But even the green fruit in a dark warm place will ripen perfectly. For those who want tomatoes for pickling and are not keen for the very earliest ripe fruit sowing in the open would seem to be about as good as a vegetable crop.—G. F. C.

News from the Organizations

United Livestock Growers

As the direct outcome of the dispute last May between United Livestock Growers and the Calgary Livestock Exchange, a conference is to be held in Regina, on February 17, to consider what changes are required in the law and the regulations applying to trading on public stock yards. The conference has been called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Representatives have been invited from the provincial governments, from various farmers' organizations and livestock associations and from the Western Livestock Exchanges.

United Livestock Growers have prepared a lengthy statement, which, for convenience, has been printed, outlining defects of the present law and regulations, and suggesting the changes that should be made.

Objection is taken to the principle on which the present act is based, that of setting up the Livestock Exchanges as bodies through which the making and enforcing of trading regulations is carried on. Membership in the exchanges, states the memorandum, should be voluntary and not compulsory, while the regulations affecting trading should be made either by parliament or by a commission responsible to the government. It cannot be expected, the memorandum points out, that a body of private traders should be able satisfactorily to make and enforce regulations and carry out duties that really belong to the government.

The law and the regulations at present make no provision for co-operative marketing. When amended, they should provide against any interference with the right of producers to have their livestock marketed for them through a co-operative organization in the way that they desire.

The government have already expressed the intention to secure such changes in the law as are necessary for the protection of co-operative livestock marketing, and it is considered likely that the outcome of the conference will be the introduction of amendments to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act at the present session of parliament.

Mr. C. Rice-Jones, president of United Livestock Growers, has recently been visiting cities of the Northern Pacific States, perfecting arrangements for the shipment of hogs from Western Canada to the principal packing plants at those centres. In recent months there has been an excellent outlet for western hogs in the cities of Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, Wash., and also to some extent to Denver, Utah, and United Livestock Growers, through direct connection with packers there, have been able to make large shipments to the advantage of western producers, particularly those in Alberta. Scarcity of hogs in the United States has put the price of hogs at Chicago to higher levels than the price in Canada. Hog prices in the Pacific States have been based on the cost of shipping hog products there from Chicago, and this has resulted in a price level that attracts hogs from Alberta. This condition has brought about higher prices for hogs in Alberta markets than those prevailing in Winnipeg. United Livestock Growers are taking steps to make the best of the new situation available.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

Announcement is made by the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association that the objective of 1,000 cars of livestock to be marketed in the next months has been reached. Producers' agreements in the office now total 2,439, with estimated marketings of 473 cattle, 32,949 hogs and 2,390 sheep. During the past month progress has been particularly rapid, producers' agreements covering over 250 car loads having reached the central office.

The membership is located in 42 districts where local associations are organized or are under organization. Fourteen of these are now completed. In most of the remaining

districts a canvass for membership is underway and within the next two months the majority of the districts will be organized and in a position to operate. In a few districts, due to the difficulty in travelling, organizations will be held back until spring.

The progress of the work at the present time indicates that the membership will be doubled within the next three months. Not only are the districts organized and under organization increasing their membership materially, but new districts are starting organization and a canvass.

Arrangements have been made by the board of directors for the holding of election of delegates immediately. Ballots will be mailed out on February 15, to be returned not later than March 1. It is anticipated that the delegates will meet about March 16 to elect a permanent board.

Farm Women of Manitoba

The U.F.W.M. provincial board, following the custom of recent years, has charged six committees with the responsibility of special research work. These will make a study of young people, education, public health and social welfare, marketing, immigration and legislation. As the next annual convention will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the organization of the U.F.W.M., each committee will make a brief resume of the difficulties encountered and the progress made during that period.

United Farmers of Manitoba

Following the annual convention in Portage la Prairie, the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. boards met to deal with resolutions arising out of the convention and to plan their program of activities for the year. Among the resolutions presented to the provincial government, two receiving their endorsement were: requests asking for amendments to the Devolution of Estate Act, providing for equality as between parents, and regulations making provisions for the registration of the dower interest in real estate.

Arrangements were made for the Canadian Council of Agriculture to deal with all resolutions of a federal nature such as, medical and mental examination of immigrants, the legal domicile of married women, banking reform, resolutions dealing with the tariff, etc.

In respect of the resolution dealing with the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the board has arranged to have a sitting of the commission in charge of the P.A.T.A. investigation in Winnipeg about the middle of the month, and has now under organization a large body of representative associations who desire to protect against the combine.

To Complete Educational Campaign

The board decided that provincial association undertakings should be centered on the completion of the U.F.M. educational campaign in the rural districts and the organization of inter-district debates in competition for the U.F.M. Murray Debating Cup. To this end 13 meetings are being held in the Lisgar constituency during the week of February 7. The Dauphin series will commence the week of the 14th, and plans are under way for meetings in the Marquette constituency, while a most successful series has just been completed in the Portage and Swan River districts.

In addition to the provincial campaign, many locals are putting on their annual oyster suppers, concerts and banquets, for which requests are coming to Central for speakers. At one of these especially successful functions, which took the nature of an oyster supper, the local charged an admission fee of \$2.50. This included the membership fee, so that each one of the 100 attending, in addition to becoming a member, was provided with a supper, program and dance.

Exceptionally keen interest is being manifested by the locals in debates, plays and educational and recreational programs, for which Central office is supplying the material.

Eight U.F.M. districts to date have

Sovereign Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONTINUED PROGRESS

The year 1926 has been productive of a very gratifying measure of success in every department of the Company's business. Insurance written, Income from Premiums and Interest, the growth of Assets and of Reserve Funds, and, in fact all the more important features that represent real substantial progress. The Company received new Assurances approximating \$5,000,000.00, an increase of over 40 per cent. as compared with the corresponding total of last year. Assurance in force (exclusive of Accident or Double Indemnity Additions) amounted to \$21,691,538.00 or a gain over the previous year of \$2,872,488.00. To better show the very substantial growth of the Company a comparison of results for 1925 and 1926 in respect of some of the most outstanding features of a Life Assurance Company's business follows—

	1925	1926
Total Assets	\$3,351,730.07	\$3,792,513.78
Reserves for Assurances and Annuities	2,611,943.00	2,976,279.00
Cash Income, Premiums and Interest	816,748.37	912,591.54
Payments to Policyholders	292,716.97	223,636.00
Rate of Interest earned on Invested Funds	6.87%	6.90%

SECURITY

SPECIAL FUNDS AND SURPLUS

Definite Provision for Future Profits to Policyholders	\$208,856.00
Contingency Reserve	40,000.00
Market Value of Bonds and Debentures in Excess of Value in Account	100,938.39
Free Surplus Available for General Purposes	160,983.37
TOTAL (Exclusive of Paid-Up Capital)	\$510,777.76



MONARCH LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG

Our Record of Progress by Five-Year Periods

As at December 31.	Assurance in Force	Assets	Progressive Total Payments to Policyholders
1910	\$3,009,746.00	\$302,497.15	\$28,635.68
1915	7,747,835.00	718,800.89	87,680.48
1920	25,564,980.00	1,814,157.55	455,427.16
1925	42,996,096.00	4,991,765.98	1,180,145.99
1926	47,899,886.00	6,111,267.40	1,464,178.44
\$52,134,975.00 including Double Indemnity Insurance of \$4,235,089.00.			
LIBERAL PROFITS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS			



SUPERIORITY

Holstein Wins Butter Fat Contest

Another demonstration of the superiority of the Black and Whites. Competing for a \$1,000 cup, a Holstein cow that had been fresh seven months defeated five breeds at the New York State Fair. This Holstein cow has a yearly record of 4 per cent. and tested 4 per cent at the contest.

The Holstein is surely the world's greatest dairy breed.

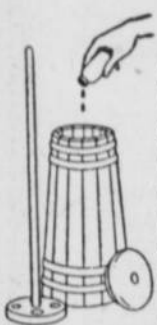
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The Extension Service
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN
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Just add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream before churning and out of our churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug

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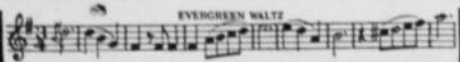


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Manitoba Poultry Pool

Letters of satisfaction and appreciation are continually being received from the producers, congratulating the association on the splendid returns received this season, and it would appear that never before have the producers been so well satisfied with the service the association has rendered in marketing their poultry, as they have this year, which after all is only the result of a truly co-operative organization serving its shareholders in the capacity which is intended.

The annual convention of the Association will be held in Brandon, March 2, at which convention every local is expected to send one or two delegates, according to their local membership. It is important that every local be represented, and any local who has not yet appointed their delegates is urged by the Association that they do so at once. A banquet will be held on the evening of March 2, as in previous years.

Sask. Registered Seed Growers

The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Limited is traversing its third seed year, even more fully convinced that the growers are in business to stay, entrenched behind a steadily rising and substantial reserve fund, cautiously guarded, is the point of view of the treasurer, W. J. Mantle.

Continually widening its markets, even to Ontario, Quebec, Argentine, Austria, Sweden and Poland, and maintaining always closer study of the requirements of the farm customers in Western Canada, is the glass through which our sales manager, D. G. Fidler, B.S.A., views its progress.

Making sure that cars of registered seed are shipped to the plant in thoroughly cleaned-out and lined cars, the maintenance of tin-lined bins in the plant, thoroughly cleaning up all machinery between different lots, and careful grading and inspection of seed to be sealed in the sacks for sale, is the task of our plant superintendent, L. M. Ogilvie, B.S.A.

General lookout is kept that the quality of the seed is constantly maintained at all times at a high level.

Last, but by no means least, the viewpoint of the growers, who organized and own the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Limited, is summed up in the unsatisfactory marketing facilities experienced prior to 1924 by the individual working alone, and the evident urgency of co-operation and selling through one central provincial office.

The seed pool originally began with a Moose Jaw warehouse, but this year has opened a northern distributing warehouse at Saskatoon. In addition to this a small auxiliary warehouse is being used in Regina, where the head office is located.

The private charter of the company provided for 400 shares, so that the limit of growers who could market registered seed through the organization was that number. By the sale of pedigreed seed stock to some 2,600 Saskatchewan farmers in the past two years, the seed pool asked the legislature, which has recently consented, to amend its private act to provide for 5,000 shares.

The name of the association has also been shortened by deletion of the words "Co-operative Association." These words were required in the name when originally organized under the Agricultural Co-operative Association Act. The shortened title has many advantages.

In the first year of sale of registered seeds for the farmers of Saskatchewan, five times as much was handled as in any previous year altogether. The business was increased by 30 per cent. in the second year, and this season there is every indication of an additional 50 per cent. increase, if not more.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

One of the most important developments in connection with the Saskatchewan wheat pool has been in connection with the work of the Grading Committee appointed by the Board of Directors some time ago. This com-

mittee, consisting of Messrs. A. F. Sproule, chairman; H. Marsh, secretary; and Brooks Catton, has been engaged for some time in investigating the whole matter of wheat grading in its relation to the producer and has interviewed Chief Inspector Fraser, members of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Dr. Birchard, officials of the other pools and of the Central Selling Agency, superintendents of terminal elevators and many others, besides visiting flour mills and mill laboratories and getting in touch with the National Research Council, of which Dr. H. M. Tory, University of Alberta, is chairman.

The committee has been particularly interesting itself in the matter of the spread in price between straight grades and wheat which is graded tough or damp, and has also been endeavoring to arrive at some definite information relative to the value of dried wheat as compared with straight grades. As a preliminary step in the direction of what may ultimately prove to be research investigation work of the most intensive and far-flung character, an arrangement has been entered into between the National Research Council on the one hand and the Pools and the Board of Grain Commissioners on the other, whereby these matters will be made the subject of immediate investigation by all of the research laboratories in Western Canada, especially those in the three prairie universities and the Dominion Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, of which Dr. Birchard, research chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners, has charge.

In spite of the fact that the Saskatchewan wheat pool contract expires in July 1928, there are still contracts coming in from many districts of the province. During the month of January a total of 269 wheat contracts were received, bringing the total to 80,733 and the total wheat acreage under contract to 10,697,531. Coarse grains contracts in Saskatchewan now number 38,056 and cover a total acreage of 2,684,536.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

Up to date the Manitoba pool has handled over 26,000,000 bushels of all grains this year, or nearly as much as the total amount handled in the year 1925-26. The pool is actively co-operating with the pools of the other provinces in the investigation of the whole matter of grading, with special reference to the grading of damp and tough grain.

The average acreage of wheat per contract in the province is 70 acres and of coarse grains 125 acres.

Ontario Wheat Pool

The preliminary campaign conducted by the United Farmers of Ontario, with the object of starting a move for the organization of a wheat pool for the province, has shown that the farmers are greatly interested in the project. A series of meetings addressed by C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba wheat pool, J. J. Morrison, E. C. Drury and others, has been completed in Elgin, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Huron, and Perth counties. At the first 15 meetings the average attendance was 213.

The contract used is similar to that used by the Manitoba pool except that the board of directors will decide whether or not there have been enough contracts signed in any district to make the pool operative in that district.

The campaign is in charge of J. A. Hand, formerly a western man, who resigned from the position of secretary of the United Grain Growers some years ago and returned to his home farm in Ontario.

United Dairymen Co-operative

The United Dairymen Co-operative Ltd., the big cheese marketing organization in Ontario, has had the most successful year in its history. Over 200,000 boxes of cheese were sold for considerably over \$3,000,000. This represents an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year's business. The U.D.C. now has its own representatives in England and exported 75,000 boxes to them. This directly exported cheese is being marketed under a registered trade mark in Great Britain. The extension of its storage facilities is now under consideration by the company.

Home-made Remedy Stops Cough Quickly

Finest cough medicine you ever used. Family supply easily made. Saves about \$2.00.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but prompt results it beats anything else ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes good—children like it, and it is pure and safe.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified honey, or sugar syrup. Thus you make 16 ounces of a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and passages, stops the annoying throat irritation, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid, too, for hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated extract of Norway pine extract and palatable, cool, famous for healing the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask your doctor for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Do Thin Folks Know These Facts

Regardless of age, sex or family—subnormal weight is dangerous.

Excessive Thinness means Low Vitality—Low Vitality means poor resistance—poor resistance means weakness and inability to fight or ward off disease. Ask your Doctor.

In addition to these well known truths, is this further fact: Life Insurance Companies refuse to insure to folks who are "too thin." All the Big Companies are very in regard to this ruling. Ask your Doctor why.

If you are five or more pounds under weight, you should start at once to improve your condition. Eat plenty of food, get as much sleep as possible, take McCoy's Cod Liver Extract every day for at least a month!

McCoy's tablets—containing the known, body building, flesh producing of old fashioned, stomach turning medication—are as easy and pleasant as after dinner mints, and you can get from all good druggists (60 tablets) on an absolute guarantee of money back if regular use for 30 days does not increase your weight at least 5 pounds!

Millions of McCoy's tablets are sold each month. Ask your Doctor or Druggist then, start their use at once!

The Heart of Richard Verrell

By BRUCE GRAEME

EPISODE VII

Blackmail

IN vain Verrell rang up Park 0343, time after time, it was always the same answer.

"The lady you want is still away."

When he had found his Lady's handkerchief he wanted to tell her of his discovery; he felt somehow that it would not be playing fair to keep the fact silent.

She had pleaded so to keep her identity secret that now he knew who she was he felt that he must tell her at once.

He was furious that when he wanted her most she was absent. He recollected that it was the second time she had gone away without informing him of her intentions.

It was only natural therefore that his thoughts should turn towards Bobbie; Bobbie with whom he could always keep in touch.

The growing intimacy between Bobbie and himself, with nothing to check its progress, went ahead by leaps and bounds. His liking for her bluff father increased, but when one day Bobbie introduced him to her married sister, Mona, he could hardly look her in the eye, whilst at the same time he felt an added rush of gratitude to his Lady of the 'Phone for compelling him to replace the pearls which he had stolen on the eve of her wedding.

He heard, too, from Bobbie, who told her story in the naive manner which was one of her many charms, the tale of her meeting with Blackshirt, and the theft of her ring; but he noted that she did not tell him of the photograph which he had carried away, or of the kiss he had stolen.

It was soon after this episode that Verrell bought a two-seater Buick, which he arranged to keep in the garage just below his flat.

The first person whom he took for a drive was Bobbie. He had not said anything about the car, previously, and when one morning he drove up and asked her to go for a drive with him she assented immediately, and although she did not say much then, Verrell did not miss the glance of pleasure which betrayed itself in her eyes. In a few minutes she was seated at his side, and the car was softly throbbing its way along the Bayswater Road, en route for the country.

It was not long before Shepherd's Bush, Ealing, Hanwell, and Hayes, were left behind, and soon, when they passed Uxbridge, where the tram-lines ended and the road was clear, Verrell accelerated.

It was a glorious morning, the air was warm from the unclouded sun, the wind was sparkingly pure with the tinge of the heavy dew which had not yet dispersed, all was emphasized by the speed at which they were travelling. So far, very few words had passed between them, but each sensed in the other appreciation, not only of the poetry of motion and the happy mood with which nature had decked herself this day, but of their nearness to each other. It was the first time that they had spent more than a few minutes in each other's company, unfettered by either conventions or other people. So strange was this feeling of liberty that it became almost embarrassing, and they experienced a shy restraint.

Manlike, it was Verrell who felt this more, and so he drove on, mile after mile, and never said a word, whilst Bobbie glanced at him with surprise as his face became longer and longer, until it was left to her to ease the situation. They had just passed through Beaconsfield when, impulsively, she turned towards him.

"Oh! I am so glad you asked me to come with you. I think this is heavenly. I have always said that I would sooner go for a spin in the country than to a ball, and you know how fond I am of dancing."

When she saw the sudden glad smile which he could not repress, she felt her

effort had been worth it, and when he answered her, all trace of his recent sulkiness disappeared.

They lunched at Oxford, and afterwards continued their journey westward, but later turned back and headed for Burnham Beeches, a part, which strangely enough, Bobbie had never yet visited.

Being a week-day, it was not thronged with the usual week-end trippers, and Bobbie was delighted at its picturesque and charming aspect. Nothing would satisfy her but that Verrell should stop the car, and that they should go and sit down in the midst of the bracken, at the risk of being bitten by the myriad mosquitos.

They sat down on a mossy bank, she sitting upright with her feet curled under her, and he lying full length by her side. Bobbie breathed in the pure air in deep gulps, and flung wide her arms.

"How can anyone ever live in a smoky old town like London when they have a chance of always being surrounded by gorgeous scenery like this? Why should one want to live surrounded by nothing but bricks, bricks, bricks, where people think of nothing but money, or those that have plenty can pass their time only in search of amusement? Why do seven million people flock into one town, and, even on a gorgeous afternoon like this, crowd to the cinemas and the matinees, when they might be near the coast, breathing in the salt, bathing in the brine; or up in the mountains of Cumberland, or Wales, where the heather stretches as far as the eye can see, and where one can find peace and solitude? Why must we have our Londons, our Birminghams, our Newcastle, our Glasgows? Only because they can earn a few extra shillings or pounds a week, and have their theatres, their restaurants and their newspapers. There, life is one great struggle of craftiness, of cunning and of wits; years devoted to becoming something better than your next-door neighbor. Why, when here one can live quietly and composedly, undisturbed by the raucous clang of traffic, by the jostling, hurrying business people, by the avaricious shoppers?"

She ceased, and her gaze slowly moved around, appreciating, contemplating, the idyllic picture presented to her.

Verrell, resting his chin in the palms of his hands, gazed up at her.

"On the face of your argument," he replied slowly, "it does indeed sound ridiculous that any person in their right senses should willingly choose to live in, say, Hammersmith, battling against seven million other people, fighting against odds, rather than live in Windsor or Oxford, where the life is more serene, their work more secure. Yet there is the other side of the picture. What is the impulse that urges the young man to the city; to leave the calm serenity of a small, quiet town to seek work in the restless, turbulent city? What is it that makes him go there, where he has to fight for every crust he eats? One word is sufficient: ambition. It is ambition which urges them forward, it is ambition upon which the history of the world is written. What made Caesar invade this country? What made Napoleon march to Moscow, and how was it that Columbus discovered the United States of America? Ambition is the answer every time.

"You have never lived in a provincial town, neither have I. Yet I know, I feel, that growing sense of monotony which gradually crushes ambition, character, desire; the rut which becomes deeper each passing year. Where is the salt of life, if one knows everyone worth knowing in our small town of which we speak, and one knows exactly what everyone else thinks and does. Think of the narrowness of a life where even a parish concert is an event to which everyone looks forward. On the other hand, let us take the large city. Here is life as it should be, in all its pleasures and pains. Here people sip of its delights to a full measure,



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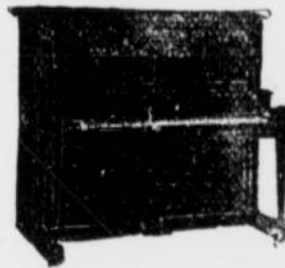
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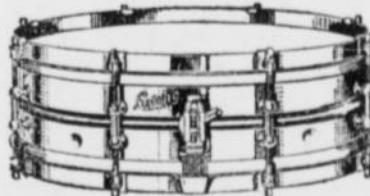
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or suffer of its pain with an unconquerable spirit, ever hoping for the best. Here jostle side by side the duke and the baronet and the multi-millionaire, replete with the satisfaction that they can have all they desire, and the newsboy, the flower-seller and the crossing-sweeper, who live from hand to mouth, heedless of the future if they can but feed well today. Here is life in its fullness, and life in its nakedness. Here is pain, humor, love, drama, and tragedy, a regular hot-pot of emotions. Here lives the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Italian and the Chinaman, whilst here the Protestant, the Catholic and the Jew live undisturbed, side by side. The people of the city are broader minded, more cosmopolitan. They live their lives to the full, not merely exist aimlessly.

"Even the theatres are not devoid of thrills. Have you not felt your blood tingle when the audience has stood up and cheered and cheered again; have you not felt a pang of sorrow as you have heard the tolling fire-bell rushing through the crowded streets? Life in a city is like the swiftly running mountain stream, which gurgles and sings in delight as it ripples over mossy rocks, falls down miniature cataracts, and bubbles up against the rough-hewn bridges. Compare this to your placid river which flows sedately onwards, nothing ruffling its even surface, save, perhaps, a dropping leaf, a floating twig, or a leaping fish. Is there not more sport in fighting the salmon up in Scotland than pulling up dabs from Southend Pier?

He paused for a moment, as if thinking.

"Yet I suppose mine is a one-sided view, for I am a fighter. Nothing is more to me in life than battling against odds. It may sound stupid, but I would far rather be in a rough-house fight with four other men than be in the ring pummeling a man whom I knew I could beat. Sometimes I think I am Irish."

His glance had fallen downwards, and he was reflectively watching a worm as it pursued its way along the uneven ground. Here was a living illustration of his words—a small, spineless, blind insect, preyed upon by feathered enemies, its only refuge the brown earth beneath it, yet still carrying on.

"Mr. Verrell, I think your theory of life is wonderful," Bobbie murmured softly.

Quickly he flashed his glance upwards, and catching her off her guard, saw a look in her eyes which set every nerve of his body tingling to catch her up into his arms and press those soft lips against his. He wanted to feel again the exquisite rapture which he experienced when he had stolen that which, could he have known it, she was only too anxious to give willingly. It was something of this that he saw and recognized.

In one brief, illuminating second he understood at last, finally and decisively, that he loved her, and the impulse

to tell her this was irresistible. Before he had time to check himself, words had already begun to tumble from his lips.

"Miss Dunn—Bobbie—I want to tell you—to tell you that—"

There was a crackling noise near by, as a dry twig was snapped beneath the feet of two who blundered upon them unawares, and passed on, talking, little knowing that their presence had put an effective damper upon Verrell's outburst.

When they had disappeared, there was an awkward silence. Bobbie, watching the expressions which flitted across his mobile features, and in which she read successively love, confusion, and doubt, longed to urge him to continue, to give him a hint that she wanted nothing more in this world than for him to say that which he was about to say, but his confusion and reserve communicated itself to her, so she remained silent.

Just once more he looked into her eyes, but this time he read nothing—nothing, that is to say, which encouraged him to continue. Instead, he became cognizant that the faint lines underneath her eyes which he had noticed the last few times he had met her, were more pronounced, as was the elusive suggestion of trouble more prominent.

He wrinkled his forehead in doubt. Surely she could not be in trouble—and yet—. It was not the first time he had begun to think this, and he decided that now was a propitious moment.

"You are in trouble, Miss Dunn," he announced suddenly.

He did not miss the unconcealed start of surprise, and knew that his fears were confirmed. Nevertheless, she attempted to pass the matter off.

"I in trouble?" She shrugged her shoulders. "Whatever makes you think that?"

He eyed her searchingly, and did not miss the pathetic little droop of her mouth, which had appeared at the mention of the word "trouble."

"Come, come, Miss Dunn," he remonstrated. "You do not deceive me."

She looked despairingly at him. "No, no, I have no trouble," and then, as the lie became obvious to her, she corrected herself: "At least, not—not very much."

She tried to laugh cheerfully, but the result was merely a wistful sigh.

There was reproach in his tone as he said hesitatingly: "You do not trust me?"

At this she turned towards him quickly, and laid her hand upon his, which had been idly playing with the grass.

"No, no, please don't say that, Mr. Verrell," she cried in an agonized tone. "I do trust you—really, I do."

"Then why don't you tell me? Perhaps I might even help you."

"Oh, if only you could!" For a moment her face lit with hope, only to cloud with despair again. "No, no, Mr. Verrell, I'm afraid you can't."

"But can't anybody help you in your trouble?" he queried.



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"There is only one person I have heard of who could," she responded.

"And who is that?" he asked jealously.

"Blackshirt!" she replied.

Only by the greatest effort of will did he prevent himself starting, and betraying to her the surprise and shock he had received at the fact of her uttering his other name.

Why had she mentioned Blackshirt, he wondered? What was it that Blackshirt could do that no one else could? His eyes gleamed. Well, whatever it was Blackshirt could do, he would, but in the meantime he must endeavor to find out from her what the trouble was, and how it could be rectified.

"Blackshirt?" he enquired casually. "This is becoming extremely interesting, Miss Dunn. Is Blackshirt so vastly superior to any of your friends that he can do what they cannot; I, for instance?"

"Oh, why do you taunt me?" she said distractedly. "Do you not think that I would ask you to assist me if I thought that it was in your power to do so? But the assistance I need is the kind for which Blackshirt would be ideally suited, if only it were possible for him to give it to me, which of course it is not."

"Do you mean," he asked curiously, "that the assistance which apparently only Blackshirt can give you is by performing some action outside the pale of the law?"

"Yes," she whispered, so softly that he only just caught the word.

"But isn't it possible to secure it some other way?"

She looked up quickly, terror glinting in her eyes.

"How did you know I wanted to secure them?"

"Secure what?"

"Those letters."

"But I didn't know."

"You didn't know?" she repeated softly. "But you distinctly said—!"

"I know I did," he interrupted. "Because I deduced that, as it was Blackshirt you wanted, and as what it was you wanted Blackshirt to do was outside the law, to my reckoning it could only be to secure something or other; at which, of course, Blackshirt is an adept."

"To continue: I assume that you would prefer Blackshirt to any other criminal because, if rumor and current opinion is to be believed, Blackshirt, despite his calling, is more or less a man of his word. You concluded that, were he able to give you his help, you would not be betrayed."

"You read me like a book," she pouted.

"Remember, Miss Dunn, that I am a writer of detective fiction, and it is my business to study character, and to put two and two together."

"And make five?" she added mischievously.

"No four," he corrected her firmly.

"Admit now, Miss Dunn, that which I have deduced is right," he appealed.

She smiled wanly. "I'll not shatter your pride, Mr. Verrell, for unfortunately all your remarks are only too true."

There was a silence, broken eventually by Verrell, who, with his eyes fixed on a distant object, innocently said:

"All the same, Miss Dunn, I can't really credit all I have said myself, for I cannot conceive that you should be connected with anything that wasn't straight."

He was rewarded by a grateful flash from her eyes. "If it were myself only," she announced decidedly, "I wouldn't care; but they concern other people as well." And from the word "they" Verrell gathered that she was referring to the letters.

Again he was seized with a pang of jealousy. Letters to him, in connection with Bobbie, meant only love letters. At all costs he must find out further what she meant, even if only to satisfy himself that his theory was not correct. "That's strange," he pondered, "for letters which afterwards prove so embarrassing, are usually of the type which concern only the writer."

Bobbie realized that he had led her into a trap, and now she must explain everything, or else allow him to go away believing other than the truth.

She blushed slightly. "No, no, Mr. Verrell; they are not that type of letter. Listen, and I will tell you all."

"Some years ago, when my sister Mona was studying at the London University, she fell in love with one of the masters at the University. There is nothing new in this story, and there is nothing different in the way that these two carried on. My sister, still young and innocent as she was then, was led on by the man, the affair became very amorous, and, like a foolish girl, Mona wrote several very endearing, unconventional letters to this man. I don't believe that he was a cad or a rotter in any way, but was merely of a passionate nature, so that the inevitable happened, and this man made certain insidious suggestions to my sister."

"Fortunately she was a level-headed girl, and this opened her eyes to the character of the man, and from that time the affair ceased."

"Sometime back, soon after Mona got married, I received what amounted to a blackmailing letter, though why it was sent to me and not to Mona is a mystery, of which the explanation may be that whoever is demanding money knows that Mona would instantly expose the affair to her husband at all costs, and the blackmailer would receive nothing for his pains, whereas he had probably discovered that I am not so courageous, especially where it concerns my sister's happiness."

"Just a minute," interrupted Verrell. "Why should you not expose this matter to your sister's husband?"

"Because I know him, and I know that, although he loves Mona with all his heart, his nature is such that jealousy would get the upper hand of him, and it might even result in my sister leading a very unhappy future life. I don't say I do not like my brother-in-law; to the contrary, I think he makes a splendid husband, but, like most of us, he has some kink, some eccentricity in his make-up, and his is insane jealousy. You can see, therefore, the harm it would do if these letters came into the hands of Mona's husband."

"Your father—could he not help?"

Bobbie shook her head. "He is too honest, too straightforward. He would do exactly as would Mona, expose the matter."

"What did you do when you received the first letter, and who was it from?"

"Who was it from?" she repeated. "Blackmailing letters are not usually signed."

"Still, one can generally guess."

"Yes, I know, and I can also see that your suspicions are immediately aroused that it is Mona's late lover who is the blackmailer; but this is not true, for he died two years ago; was killed, as a matter of fact, in a railway accident."

Verrell whistled. "That makes it difficult. Anybody might have obtained those letters. When did you receive the first intimation that someone had possession of them?"

"About two months ago. One morning, when I was going through my post, I came across a letter addressed to me in a hand-writing which I did not know; which naturally piqued my curiosity, so I opened it first. Inside was a note, scribbled on a piece of common, lined paper, torn, I should say, out of a cheap exercise-book. Although my knowledge of calligraphy is not great, I imagine that the hand-writing was disguised. The writer informed me of those letters, and suggested that, as he was hard up, I should send him ten pounds, and gave instructions that the money, ordinary one-pound treasury notes, should be sent to him at an address in Wandsworth."

"Of course you didn't send it?"

They were gazing into each other's eyes when he said this, but beneath his steady scrutiny hers dropped, and he did not need to put this question again.

"Oh! Miss Dunn, why did you?"

She threw out her hand appealingly. "Don't be too hard on me, Mr. Verrell. Remember, it was my sister's happiness at stake; not my own. If it had been I who had written those letters, it would have been a policeman whom this mysterious blackmailer, who signs himself 'Mr. L. N. Need,' would have received instead of ten pounds."

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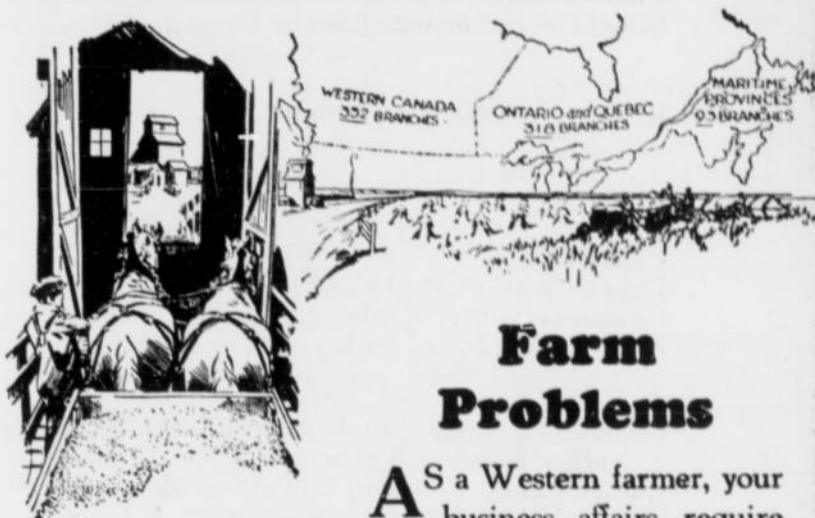
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THE DOMINION BANK

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LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up.....	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	8,032,554.92
Dividend and Bonus payable January 3rd, 1927.....	240,000.00
Former Dividends Unclaimed.....	537.00
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....	\$ 14,273,091.92
Deposits by the Public.....	98,860,580.94
Advances under the Finance Act.....	- - - -
Balances due other Banks in Canada.....	1,738,098.46
Balances due Foreign Banks.....	1,261,229.32
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	7,455,572.00
Bills Payable.....	104,652.00
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	690,611.69
	\$124,383,836.33
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	3,397,021.78
	\$127,780,858.11

ASSETS

Cash on hand.....	\$ 12,295,615.65
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves.....	1,500,000.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	7,998,834.23
Bank Balances.....	2,806,710.07
Cash Assets.....	\$ 24,601,159.95
Government and Municipal Debentures, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks.....	22,939,264.36
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds and Stocks.....	9,044,765.47
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	3,429,153.75
Assets immediately available.....	\$ 60,014,343.53
Commercial Loans.....	57,999,720.13
Deposited with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation.....	314,650.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	3,397,021.78
Bank Premises.....	5,724,241.43
Other Assets.....	330,881.24
	\$127,780,858.11

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It pays to read the Classified Section. Pages 54-5-6-7-8

"Forgive me, Miss Dunn. I have no doubt as to your courage, but blackmailing is the filthiest crook game in the world, and the mere mention of it makes me indignant. I need scarcely ask whether you have received further demands, for this naturally follows."

Her head dropped slightly. "The second one, for twenty-five pounds, followed three weeks later; and yesterday I had one for fifty pounds, and I haven't got the money. The last twenty-five pounds came from my dress allowance as it was. I dare not ask my father for the money, for though I know he would gladly give me all I ask, he would at once become suspicious, and ask why I required the money; for as a general rule I am a moderate spender and always keep within the allowance he makes me."

"You say you had to send the money to an address in Wandsworth?"

"Yes. No. 473A, East Hill, Wandsworth."

There was a pause in the conversation, while Verrell thought deeply.

Miss Dunn, he said suddenly, "there is a possibility that I may be able to help you."

He saw her face light up with a sudden ray of hope, then it dropped. "How can you?"

He smiled cheerfully. "That is a question which even I myself cannot answer at the moment. You forget, however, that as a writer of crime stories, I ought to be more or less worth while as a detective—or even as a crook, for that matter," he added daringly.

She leaned impulsively towards him. "Do you really mean that you will help me?"

For the second time that afternoon he felt his head reeling at the nearness of her. He could hear the pounding of his heart echoing in his ears, he seemed to see her only through a haze. While his heart urged him forward, commanded him to kiss her two small, rosy lips, so temptingly near, and his hands itched to encase her petite fingers within those—to feel her warm flesh pulsating with life and energy, the soft, silky satin of her skin—some inner consciousness held him back, and whispered insinuatingly that he was not playing fair, that he was nothing less than a criminal himself, had no right to sully the innocence and character of the girl before him, had no right to give utterance to the words which were trembling upon his lips. First he must clear himself, cleanse his soul of its criminal tendencies, and feel that he was really an honest man. The time was not yet, and perhaps never would be, and in the meantime he must not play the cad.

His head struggled for mastery with his heart, his conscience with his desires, and gradually his eyes cleared, he calmed down.

His inward struggle had not been lost to the girl, who was watching every expression in his face with anxious eyes. She saw his eyes play upon her face, her lips; saw them brighten. She saw his faintly moving lips, and almost experienced their brutal strength, whilst instinctively guessing the words which he longed to utter, meantime fascinated by a tiny nerve in his forehead which repeated every pulsation of the heart.

Passionately she longed for this man—her man—to carry out his desires, and, as she saw his better self gaining control, she could have cried out to him in agony that she was his.

His strength in the mastery of himself frightened her, even as the mystery of it bewildered her. Nevertheless none of the emotions which had shaken her from top to toe betrayed herself, and Verrell, now once again himself, took up the conversation where it had been left off, believing that she was entirely unaware of what he had been through even as he had no knowledge of the seething emotions she experienced.

"Of course I will help you," he said easily. "What is the use of having friends if you cannot turn to them in time of trouble? And I do myself the honor of believing I am your friend. Under these circumstances I want you to follow my directions carefully. In the first case it is necessary for you to play for time."

"Play for time?" She wrinkled her forehead in a puzzled frown.

He turned away.
"I positively must go up north, to Edinburgh, for the next two or three weeks."

She caught in her breath with a tiny gasp, and when she spoke her voice was toneless.

"I'm sorry to hear that, Mr. Verrell, I was—was hoping that perhaps—. But there, I was merely being stupid."

He dug his nails into his flesh in an effort to restrain himself from crying out the truth then and there: that he did not intend to leave London at all, that he was already making plans to assist her. This he dared not do, for it was Blackshirt who was going to her assistance, and not Richard Verrell, for, if by any chance she should connect up what he was going to arrange as a matter of coincidence with the story she had told Verrell, her fertile imagination might grasp the truth, and then his chances of ever marrying her would be gone for ever. He fought with himself to talk calmly, but even so, when at last he did speak, there was a tremor in his voice.

"Three weeks will make no difference, Miss Dunn, if you do as I suggest, and I promise you that as soon as I am back in London again, the very first thing I will do will be to help you get out of the clutches of this unknown blackmailer."

Out of the corner of his eye he stole a glance at her, but she was looking steadfastly at the ground.

"Tell me exactly what I am to do, and I will follow your directions, Mr. Verrell."

He felt an acute stab of pain at the hurt and disappointment in her voice, but he continued as though he did not notice anything out of the ordinary.

"In the first place, Miss Dunn, you must not take any notice of the letter you received yesterday."

She looked up with a startled glance. "Not take any notice? But that means the blackmailer will send the letters to my brother-in-law."

Verrell laughed softly. "Blackmailers do not so casually kill the goose which lays the golden eggs, Miss Dunn. It will be a long time before this one gets so desperate that he will get rid of the correspondence out of revenge for his non-success in obtaining further money. No, no, this is what that scoundrel will do. He will give you so long, perhaps five or six days, perhaps longer, which he will allow you for a reply, and then he will probably write to you again, and say that unless he receives the money by return of post he will forward the letters to your sister's husband. You must make no answer to that letter, either. This time, I should imagine, he will not give you so long to reply, and you will get a third letter."

"On receipt of this third communication you must write and appeal to him for time to collect the money. Say that it is impossible for you to raise the money for a week or two. In due course, probably within three days, you will get a return letter to the effect that the money must come forward at once."

"Delay your reply for a couple of days or so, and then send him five pounds, and say that it is on account; that you will forward the balance of the money in a week's time."

"By that time I shall be back in London, and in all probability I shall ask you to accept a loan of forty-five pounds, every note of which will be marked money. It is through this money that I shall hope to trace the blackmailer."

Despite the fact that she was feeling anything but cheerful, her naturally buoyant spirits got the better of her for a moment as she smiled, and said: "You ought to be a financier, Mr. Verrell, and not an author. You have, apparently, all the tricks of the trade at your finger-tips."

"H'mph! I'm not sure that I wouldn't prefer to be a blackmailer."

There was a silence, during which each of them gave reflection to the future; she, vaguely sceptical of Verrell's optimism that the blackmailer would wait so long as six days before he took further steps at her non-reply, and he, planning his future moves to trap the scoundrel.

He saw her look at her wrist-watch, and, glancing at his own, realized how time had passed.

With a jump, he bounded to his feet, and held out his hand to assist her up.

"I'm afraid I shall have to speed a bit on the way home, if I am to get you back at the time I promised. I'm sorry, Miss Dunn, but I had no idea how the time had flown."

Very little conversation passed between them on the journey home, for, while he was intent with his driving, she was preoccupied with her thoughts.

"Roberts, I am going tonight to Edinburgh, for three weeks," said Verrell to his valet on his return home.

"Very well, sir, I will pack your things at once, and ring up Euston and book a sleeping berth."

Verrell laughed. "Pack my things, by all means, Roberts, but the nearest I shall get to Scotland during the next three weeks will be Clapham Junction, where I am going to stop at the 'Three Feathers' Hotel."

The other man looked at him strangely. "You haven't got a job on, sir?" he asked with concern.

"Cheer up, man; don't you believe me when I tell you I'm going straight in future?"

"Yes, sir," answered Roberts, "but—"

"But what, eh, Roberts? Don't you fret, I'm not cracking any cribs this journey. I'm going to play knight-errant to a lady in distress."

The relief on Robert's face was lugubrious, and in some degree he must have felt this, for he turned away in confusion.

"You are always saving ladies now, sir; don't go and break another leg this time."

Shaking his head negatively, Verrell called out gaily, "Don't you worry about me, Roberts, I shall be as safe as houses"; and he smiled reminiscently.

He was obviously in a cheerful frame of mind, and life seemed very pleasant to him at that moment, for was he not going to the rescue of his beloved, and, at the same time, was he not going to put an end to the schemes of the very worst type of scoundrel on this earth—a blackmailer?

That night Verrell slept peacefully at the "Three Feathers" Hotel.

The next morning he wandered along towards East Hill, and in due course came across No. 473A. As he suspected, the place was a tobacconist's. This was where he hoped to pick up his first clue. The time was about ten o'clock, so that the shop was empty, the rush of business people having ceased.

Casually walking in, he asked for a packet of cigarettes, and having opened it and abstracted one, he offered the box to the young man behind the counter, who accepted one gratefully.

"Thank you, sir," he said, and Verrell could see by the gleam in his eyes that he was not used to being treated to gratuitous cigarettes by chance customers.

"Weather's improving a bit," said Verrell, lingering in the shop while the young man lit his cigarette.

"Not too bad," replied the other, dropping the suave courtesy from his voice and becoming more familiar as he realized that the customer wanted to chat to him, apparently having nothing better to do.

Verrell leaned forward over the counter. "Got anything good for the 3.30?" he whispered.

"Sure thing," boasted the assistant. "Armageddon—dead certainty."

"Thanks, old man. What are the odds?"

"A hundred to twelve."

"Right," nodded Verrell. "I'm going to put a fiver on."

He saw the man's eyes open wider, and suddenly he became a little more courteous, whilst his respect increased for a customer who could afford to put a fiver on a horse.

Gradually the conversation veered round to horse-racing, and Verrell continued their chatting.

Odd customers came in and out, but when Verrell made a move as if to leave the shop, the assistant detained him. It was not often he had anyone to keep him company, and especially

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING



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a gentleman, for now he acknowledged to himself that the other was indeed a gentleman, who did not mind telling him all the wins he had had, and who was not chary of giving him tips for the future.

In due course the conversation began to wane, and Verrell came to the conclusion that now was his opportunity, and suddenly asked:

"By the way, do you know a chap by the name of Need?"

He watched the man's eyes sharply, but the expression was blank.

"Never heard of him. What is he a bookmaker?"

"No, he's one of your customers."

"One of our customers!" He shrugged his shoulders. "Don't know them all by name."

"Surely you must know this man by name?" persisted Verrell. "He sometimes has letters addressed here. Mr. I. N. Need is his name."

This time he knew his shot had gone home, for he saw the other start, and then looked confused.

"Why—er—no—yes—, I—I can't say—seems as how I do know the name."

Verrell lit another cigarette before replying, and then said casually, "I'm rather anxious to meet this gentleman."

Out of the corner of his eye he saw the assistant look up at him sharply, and when next he spoke he was once more the polite shopkeeper, and Verrell knew he was on his guard.

"I'm sorry, sir, but I don't know the gentleman."

"Really?" muttered Verrell easily.

"How are you to deliver the correspondence to him if you don't know him?"

"I'm sorry, sir," answered the other, "but I can't answer any questions about our customers."

In reply to this, Verrell pulled his note-case from his pocket, and abstracted a five-pound Bank of England note from it, which he rustled gently between his fingers.

"Five pounds on a hundred to twelve dead certainty isn't a bad little win."

He saw the assistant's eyes rise avariciously towards the money, and noticed his eyelids flicker uncertainly.

"No, no, sir, I cannot," he swallowed hard, and looked away.

Verrell shrugged his shoulders. "Oh well!" he said, and folded the note up as though preparatory to putting it back from whence he had extracted it. Just about to pull his case out, he stopped, and murmured aloud to himself: "Pity—great pity. Let me see five pounds at a hundred to twelve is—something over forty pounds. Oh well!" he repeated, and pulled the case right out.

The man behind the counter suddenly looked each way to see if anyone were looking, then his arm shot out and clutched hold of Verrell's hand. "I'll take it—I'll tell you," he muttered hoarsely.

There was a rustle as the note changed hands.

"He comes at eleven o'clock sharp every other day, and as he came yesterday he will be here to-morrow to see if there are any letters for him," rapidly explained the assistant. "If you go and wait over on the other side of the road, just by that lamp-post over there, I'll tip you the wink when he comes by blowing my nose."

Verrell nodded his head. "Right, and don't you fail me." He looked the other man straight in the eyes, and the shop-assistant shrank back as he glimpsed from the hard, rapier-like glint which over-shadowed the customary frankness of Verrell's soft brown eyes what he would go through if he played him false.

Sharp at ten to eleven the next morning Verrell appeared at the tobacconist's and bought another packet of cigarettes.

"Don't forget," he whispered to the assistant, who nodded understandingly. He crossed the road, and took up his station near the lamp-post.

At a minute past eleven he saw a shabbily-dressed man enter the shop, and as he did so the assistant flourished a white handkerchief, and Verrell knew that "Mr. I. N. Need" had just entered the tobacconist's shop; and half a minute later he was shadowing the man.

homewards, and it was not long before he discovered that the blackmailer lived at No. 16 Kensington Road, a cul-de-sac in the slummiest portion of Wandsworth.

This was all he wanted to know, and now he returned to the "Three Feathers" Hotel to await the coming of night, when he would once more assume the identity of Blackshirt, so that he could enter the house of the blackmailer and secure the packet of letters which was bringing unhappiness to Bobbie.

That evening, when he emerged from the "Three Feathers," he was dressed in an ordinary lounge suit, with a light raincoat over his arm. For a short time he walked aimlessly along the main road, until he struck off for Wandsworth Common.

By this time it was pitch dark, and noiselessly he made his way off the beaten paths towards the portion where the gorse is thickest. When he came to a spot where he considered himself unseen by any other eye he stripped himself of his lounge suit, which, could he have been seen, would have exposed the fact that underneath he wore other clothes. This time he did not have his habitual dress-clothes, for in the district into which he was about to venture he would have been conspicuous, and he knew that he must dress according to his environment, so he had, early in the afternoon, purchased a dark pair of corduroy trousers and an old battered hat. This, together with the raincoat, which, when held out at arm's length, transformed itself from the apparently immaculate coat into one far worse for wear, was sufficient to allow him to pass indistinguishable from the others who lived in the neighborhood.

Not many would have connected the unkempt, slovenly figure which slouched through the streets of Wandsworth soon after midnight that night with the upright and well-dressed popular novelist, Richard Verrell. His characterization was perfect, even down to the occasional spit in the gutter and the right tilt of the old hat.

In due course he arrived at Kensington Road, and was slouching past No. 16. He stopped, and from behind his ear pulled the stump of a cigarette, which he placed in his mouth, and, while doing this, glanced rapidly and searchingly up and down the street, which was more of an alley. There was no one to be seen, and in this neighborhood there was very little fear of a policeman.

The next moment the man who had stood there, gropingly preparing to light a cigarette, had with miraculous swiftness straightened up and merged into the shadow of the porch of No. 16. Dexterously he whipped out his black mask and covered his face, and then produced a bunch of skeleton keys. A few seconds later there was a slight click, and the door opened inwards, and Blackshirt thanked his lucky stars that the people in this neighborhood did not trouble to bolt their doors as well as lock them.

This was the only noise he made, and, though he listened intently, there was not a sound to be heard.

He had now to be abnormally careful, for he knew nothing of the house, or how many people might be sleeping in it. For all he knew, the house might be inhabited by three or four different families, each family numbering anything over five or six. He knew he could not take too many precautions, and so he did not even make use of the flash-lamp, which he had with him as usual, but made his way forward with the assistance of his sense of touch and his peculiar intuition, which warned him of impending obstacles.

He was not quite sure how to proceed, not knowing whether the man kept the letters with him or put them away somewhere for safety. By putting himself for the moment in the nature of the man he had followed, he judged that wherever the blackmailer was, the letters would not be far distant. He decided, therefore, that he would search each room in turn.

Arriving at the top of the staircase, with his left arm pressing against the wall, he gradually advanced till the outstretched fingers of his right hand

came in contact with what he judged to be a door.

Putting his ear to the panel, he listened carefully, and from within heard the sound of a man breathing regularly, evidently fast asleep. Although he waited for some time in an effort to distinguish sounds which would lead him to believe there was anyone else as well within the room, he heard only the one person, so he determined to investigate.

His sensitive fingers curled round the door-knob, and slowly turned it a fraction of an inch at a time, until he had reached the limit. Then he exerted the slightest pressure, and the door began to swing inwards, and at the same time the breathing sounded louder. Step by step he advanced into the room, and then:

"Seize him, boys!" and the next moment, as a match scraped in the darkness, and a spluttering gas-jet illuminated the room, Blackshirt felt a staggering weight on his back, and felt himself slipping forward on to the floor, and before he had time to realize that he had been attacked he was lying prone, one man sitting on the top part of his body, another on his feet, while a third was binding his arms and feet securely together, till he was trussed like a fowl.

"That's good, boys!" cried a voice, which was strangely familiar to Blackshirt. "Now sit him up and leave us."

"Right-ho, boss," said one of the men, and they sat Blackshirt up, his eyes blinking with the sudden glare of the light. The door slammed; Blackshirt and his mysterious captor were left alone. As his sight became clearer, he started with surprise, for sitting on a chair a few feet away from him was Ronald McTavish.

"McTavish!" he cried impulsively. "At your service, Blackshirt!" replied the other mockingly. "So we meet for the second time."

Blackshirt's feelings were chaotic. Mentally bewildered by this sudden turn of events, he was too confused to speak, or even to make up his mind quite what had happened. One moment he was about to rob the blackmailer who was dunning Bobbie for money, and the next he walked into a trap obviously spread for him, his captor a man whom he had met only once or twice before in his life.

"Silent, are you?" jeered McTavish, as Blackshirt did not answer. "Well, I don't blame you. If I know anything, you've had a bit of a surprise, despite your cleverness"; and he smiled ironically.

These words had the effect of pulling Blackshirt together again, so when he spoke next it was in his usual calm and collected manner.

"What's the use of denying it, Mr. McTavish? I am quite ready to admit this is one of the biggest surprises I have ever had in my life."

"And it'll be the last one you'll ever have," McTavish added ominously. Then, observing the puzzled frown which Blackshirt could not conceal, he continued: "I see you are wondering what it is all about. You needn't, if you care to cast your mind back a little to the night when you came and upset in five minutes all my plans and schemes which meant so much to me. You didn't think I would rest quietly under a blow like that, did you, Mr. Verrell?"

For the second time Blackshirt started with surprise, and immediately afterwards felt a sickening sensation in the pit of the stomach. Never before had he been in a more hopeless position than he was at the moment. He had been in tight corners, and only through either luck or his own ingenuity had he been able to escape serious consequences; but now he knew that, even if he escaped once again, it would be of no use, for McTavish was aware that Blackshirt and Richard Verrell, the author, were one and the same person. It was the end.

His thoughts were bitter. His capture had come just at the time when he was on the point of asking Bobbie to share his future life with him, at a time when he now considered himself an honest man. What would Bobbie think of him?

At that moment an unrelenting hate of the man in front of him seized him in its grip, and he saw red. Had his

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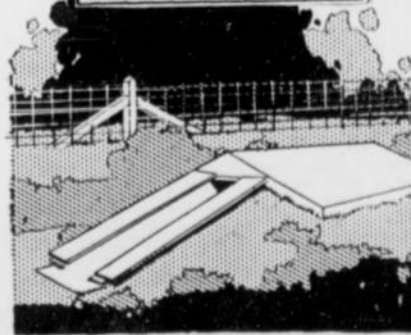
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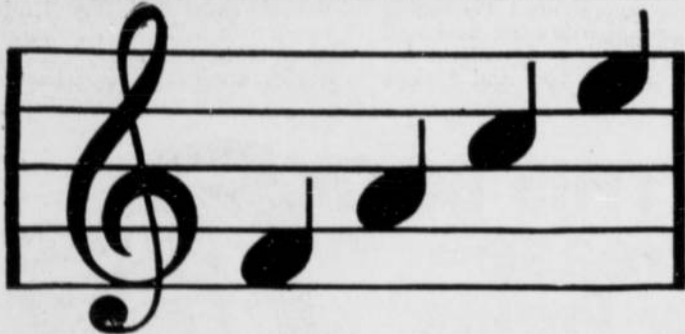
FOR THE KIDNEYS

129

SELLING AT A PROFIT

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hands been free then, it is likely that he would have thrown himself at McTavish, and have caught his throat between his fingers and strangled him to death.

His eyes revealed his inner thoughts to McTavish, who cried out hurriedly: "You dare move, and I'll have three men in here in a hurry!"

Blackshirt's lips curled in scorn. "Are you then so afraid of a man who cannot move hand or foot?" he taunted.

McTavish's face turned livid with fury, and, stepping forward, he brought his open hand across Blackshirt's face with such force that it knocked the helpless man over. The blood drained from Blackshirt's face, and the hate he had felt before paled into insignificance with the feelings he now entertained for McTavish.

"You cad!" he said, and there was that in his voice, together with the hellish glint in his eyes, which made McTavish glad, huge man though he was, that Blackshirt was safely bound and helpless.

"I can see how you like me, and that is as much as I like you," he said harshly. "You crook! You're the cause of my resigning every club in town, of my being ostracized by every one in Society, and of losing Jean's share of the inheritance, which was rightly mine. Bah! Mr. Verrell, I owe you a big debt, and you've got payment coming to you very shortly now."

Blackshirt, lying still where he had been knocked, helpless and unable to move, said nothing.

McTavish stepped towards him once again and pulled him up, so that he sat upright.

"Now listen to me," he continued. "You think you're mighty clever, but before I tell you what I'm going to do with you I'm going to let you know a few things, just to show you that you're not half as good a crook as you think you are."

"It wasn't very hard for anyone with the slightest spark of intelligence to get on your track, although it has taken me a little time to confirm what I soon found to be the truth. After that dinner at the Junior Arts Club and its sequel, of which you know as much as I do, it didn't take me long to wonder how it was that the unknown Blackshirt knew of a conversation which had passed between Sir Allen Dunn and myself, so I came to the conclusion that, whoever Blackshirt was, he was at the dinner that night, and must have overheard the conversation. I got hold of a list of the diners, and amongst those who were sitting near me the first one whom I thought was at all likely to be the elusive Blackshirt was yourself. It was you who aired your opinion of crime and criminology, and you were more or less an amateur criminologist."

"Acting upon this hypothesis, I began to work on your case first, and discovered amongst other things that you had come from nowhere, and that no one knew anything of your early life. This was helpful to me, and I began to follow you about once or twice."

"You followed me?" muttered Blackshirt slowly.

"Yes," replied McTavish triumphantly. "The final confirmation was apparent of its own accord. For those who had already had their suspicions aroused, the fact of Richard Verrell being burned in an automobile accident, and Blackshirt being connected with a fire, was too much of a coincidence ever to be explained away."

"Having established the fact, once and for all, that Richard Verrell and Blackshirt were the same man, it now remained for me to gain my revenge, and this is where coincidence stepped in, for, on purchasing a second-hand Gladstone bag, I came across a packet of letters written by Mona Dunn."

"Directly I saw these I knew that they would help me in some way or other, and when I saw the interest you took in Miss Bobbie Dunn I knew that in time these letters would lead you to me. I assumed I only needed patience, and that in time you would hear of the trouble of your inamorata. I was right, you see, for here you are."

Despite the seriousness of his position, Blackshirt could not help marvelling at the cunning and ingenuity which

McTavish had displayed, and the deep knowledge of human nature which he possessed, which prompted him to assume that Bobbie would turn to him in time of trouble.

During the time that McTavish had been talking Blackshirt had been puzzling the reason for this circuitous performance. Why should the man go to the trouble he had taken to secure him in this manner? Why had he not written direct to Scotland Yard?

Unconsciously his thoughts must have mirrored themselves on his features, for McTavish laughed harshly.

"I can see what you are turning over in your mind, Mr. Blackshirt Verrell. You are surprised at this little trap of mine. I might have informed the police and had you arrested. Yes, I agree." His thin lips pursed together, and he leaned slightly forward, his eyes flashing the hatred he felt.

"I am a little deeper than that. I believe in killing two birds with one stone. I—" He stopped suddenly, surprised at his own words. "Killing two birds with one stone—a remarkably appropriate saying." He laughed uproariously.

Blackshirt felt a chill. The curious emphasis on his last sentence, the marked malignity of his gaze caused his victim a sense of uneasiness which would not be dispelled.

"Killing two birds?" What did he mean? Why two birds? Himself one, he understood; but who was the other? "What do you mean?" he asked, alarmed.

McTavish's eyes narrowed. "I don't see why I should tell you now. You will learn in due course. As you have dragged my name through the mud so will I yours, only fourfold, so that every decent-minded person will turn from you in horror. Yes, Mr. Verrell, I have you 'taped.' Your days are numbered."

He lifted his voice. "Jones, come in."

The door opened, and the roughs who had brought Blackshirt to the floor entered.

"You know what to do. Get busy." Two of the men threw themselves on Blackshirt. His head was muffled in a thick, woolly scarf. Afterwards he was lifted up and carried downstairs. Presently he heard the throbbing of a car, and felt himself in motion.

Time passed, but nothing more happened until the car stopped. Blackshirt was lifted up, carried for a short distance, and then placed on some wooden planks which appeared to sway beneath him, a supposition which was confirmed by a faint echo of lapping water.

"Release his head, but gag him, boys," McTavish whispered softly.

Blackshirt breathed deeply, inhaling the cool night air with relief after the semi-suffocation he had suffered with the muffler.

Curiously he looked about him, and discovered that he was in a motor-boat on the Thames, and from one or two places on the opposite bank which he recognized he knew he was not far from Battersea.

He saw McTavish confer with his men, and noticed the transfer of a bundle of notes. Then McTavish left them, and came by himself into the motor-boat, and a few seconds later the engine burst into a series of miniature explosions, which calmed down to a regular "thrum-thrum," and presently the boat glided sedately forward down river, cleaving the motionless water with a musical swish.

"You will soon begin on the second stage of your journey," muttered McTavish enigmatically.

Time passed, and the boat nosed its way forward. McTavish, intent with the steering, remained silent, while Blackshirt had no alternative but to do the same.

In any event, he was anything but anxious to draw attention to himself, for he had made a momentous discovery. One of his thumbs was free. Quietly and insidiously he worked at the bonds which were holding him, and gradually he felt that he was freeing himself. Given enough time, he felt confident that he would succeed in liberating his arms altogether.

He heard McTavish curse beneath his breath, and looked about for the

reason. His heart gave a leap of joy, for he saw that the lights on each side of the river were turning yellow. They were running into fog.

Perforce McTavish was compelled to reduce the speed at which they were travelling, and as they proceeded the yellow became deeper, and eventually black. They were in a real "pea-soup."

A stream of invective left the other man's lips as he throttled down to dead slow, and moved forward with the utmost caution.

Blackshirt's eyes glistened. The rope had slipped more than an inch down his wrist, and now his other thumb was free. Weirily the fog wreathed round them. From all sides there were sirens blowing, now loud, now faintly echoing in the distance. Like a phantom a big cargo-boat loomed hideously above them, and only because McTavish had a strong wrist, which caused the small boat to curve sickeningly, did they escape a collision.

Blackshirt was thrown against the gunwale; as the bow straightened again he rolled back to his original position, but the jerk had caused his bonds to catch in a loose board, and when he regained his original position his arms were—free!

Now for his legs. Could he, he wondered, loose his legs without McTavish seeing? He moved slightly, and instantly his captor looked towards him, and thus caused the catastrophe.

There was a grinding smash, a shout from out of the fog, and the motor-boat sank beneath the eddying water, splintered almost in half.

Blackshirt was flung into the turbulent water, conscious only that he was being tossed from side to side, and that there was a thunderous beating near his head. The instinct for preservation urged him to strike out with his arms, and thus the danger passed and the whirling propellers moved forward into the fog.

He plucked the gag from his mouth and tried to swim, and sank, then recollected that his feet were tied. Fortunately, as a boy he had frequently swum with his feet secured, so this fact did not dismay him, and, keeping his balance poised as best he could, he cleaved his way forward in a direction at a right-angle to the way the propellers had gone, hoping in this way to reach the riverside.

Interminably he thrashed his arms, swimming steadily forward, as he hoped, but there was no sign of the bank.

His arms tired with the extra strain of being unsupported in their work; his eyes smarted with the water. "Forward, just a little more," he whispered to himself, and made another effort. Still there was nothing but a blank wall of fog, and faint, ghostly noises.

His strokes became weaker, and he knew he was losing. With a shuddering sigh he gave up, and felt his body sinking—only to find that there was solid ground just beneath him.

Stumbling to his feet, he groped his way on, and in a few yards found the water's edge, where he collapsed.

His fluttering breath slowly became firmer, and presently he sat up and released his feet, a feat performed only with the greatest difficulty, for the water had swollen the rope.

He had not the faintest idea where he was, but he knew he could not go far without finding signs of human habitation, so he faced a direction he hoped was London, and, keeping parallel with the water, began to walk.

Five, ten yards he walked, and then banged into a solid wall, against which the water lapped gently. Suddenly he remembered his flash-lamp, and, on finding it still in his inside pocket, he sighed with thankfulness.

Though the radius of its light was small in the thick fog, he discovered enough to assure him he was alongside a dock.

Simultaneously his foot came in contact with something soft and yielding. He flashed the light down, and saw at his feet McTavish, still and motionless, his arm clutched round a plank of wood. The staring eyes told their own tale, as did the ghastly wound on his forehead.

Blackshirt's secret was still safe.

To be continued

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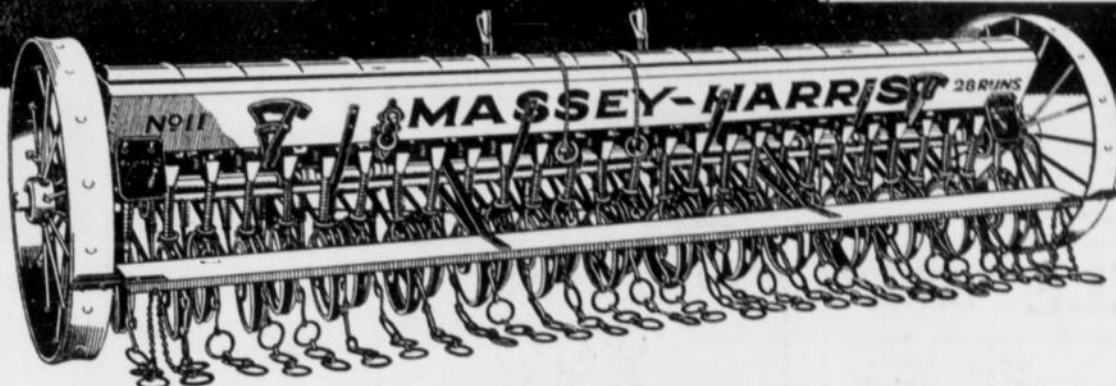
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Only \$1.00 down! Balance in easy monthly payments. So good we insure it for your lifetime. 21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels. 8 adjustments including heat, cold, in-chronism and 5 positions. Amazingly accurate. Sold direct from Windsor at lowest prices. You save at least 30%. Over 100,000 sold. Investigate!

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For a limited time we are offering an exquisite watch chain FREE. Write at once—while this offer lasts.

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Send at once for our \$1.00 down offer and beautiful six color catalog showing 75 newest Art Deco cases. Latest designs in yellow gold, green gold and white gold effects. Men's strap watches and Ladies' bracelet watches also. Special sale now on. Write!

STUDEBAKER WATCH CO., OF CANADA, Limited
Dept. H561 Windsor, Ontario

PUZZLE Find the Driver

25 Prizes Each a **WRIST WATCH**
25 Prizes Each a **CAMERA**
25 Prizes Each a **CLOCK**
1,000 **OTHER PRIZES**

If you can solve this Puzzle, and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10 cents each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the Driver with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct, we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY

Dept. B Waterford, Ont.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment
Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-sought-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

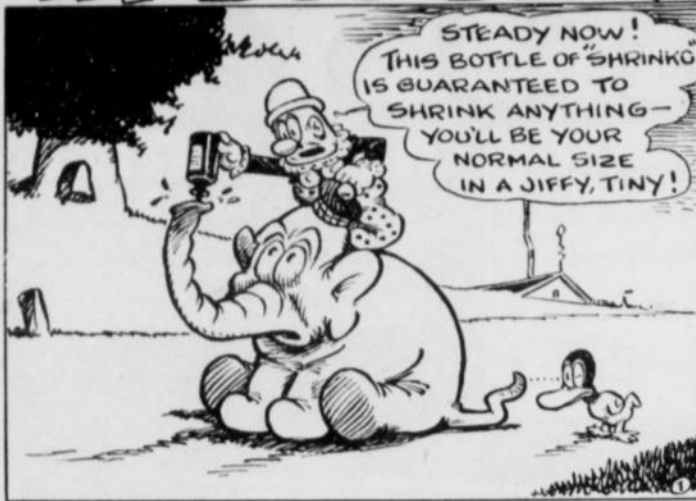
Mark H. Jackson, 28N Stratford Bldg.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

CANCER

Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.

DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM
515 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE DOO DADS & THE MAGIC APPLES - No 5**The Doo Dads**

Ever since Nicky and Tiny ate the magic apples they have been trying to find something to bring them back to normal size again, because with so many dogs and mosquitoes around it was really dangerous to be so small. Neither Nicky or Tiny believe in taking small doses of anything so when they sampled the magic water they took too much and both puffed up to such a size that all the other Doo Dads were amazed and old Doc Sawbones said "My stars; what next?"

Tiny was so big that there wasn't a stable in all of Dooville that he could get into and Nicky was terribly worried about getting food enough for such a huge elephant.

One day Nicky heard of some wonderful medicine called Shrinko which

was guaranteed to shrink anything. This was just the very thing he had been looking for. Now Tiny had puffed up the biggest so Nicky decided he should be the one to try it first. Poor old Tiny didn't like it very well, it tasted even worse than castor oil or Bingo, the magic water, and made him feel dreadfully ill inside. However, he almost finished the bottle in one gulp. Now what in the world is happening? Instead of shrinking Tiny is fading away, first he gets dimmer and dimmer and then he is gone altogether. Even Quack Quack, the duck, is scared and Nicky is just stiff with terror.

Now Tiny didn't mind so much being very small or even being very large, but when it comes to disappearing altogether it just made him mad right through, so he grappled up a plank

in his trunk and away he went down the main street, with Nicky hanging on for dear life, swinging the plank from side to side and whacking every body that he could reach. Poor old man Grouch got a terrible whack on the top of his head and Flannel will have a sore head for a long time. The worst of it is all they can see is Nicky sailing along in the air with Tiny's cap just ahead of him and no doubt he will be blamed for all the damage. All the little Doo Dads are getting out of the way just as fast as ever they can. Even the cat is so astonished he has forgotten to catch the mouse and there it is right under his nose. The little Doo Dad with the slingshot has hit Tiny an awful smack and is wondering what the world would be like if he had hit the stone.

Royal Bank Statement

During the past year the Royal Bank of Canada had the largest earnings in its history. Profits for the year, after making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$4,516,239, compared with \$4,081,628 for the previous year, a gain of close to half a million. The profits added to the balance carried forward from the previous year made a total amount available for distribution of \$5,765,674. This was appropriated: dividends and bonus, \$3,416,000; officers' pension fund, \$100,000; appropriation for bank premises, \$400,000; reserve for Dominion government taxes, \$440,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$1,409,674. Total current loans in Canada at the end of the year stood at \$197,759,230, current loans elsewhere, \$138,384,822.

Monarch Life Annual Meeting

The 21st annual meeting of the Monarch Life Assurance Co., was held recently with Vice-president Adams in the chair, in the absence of the president, who, with his wife, is enjoying a holiday in South America. The annual report pointed out that the new business written and revived during the year totalled \$10,765,655, an increase of 17 per cent. over 1925, bringing the total assurance now in force to \$47,899,886 exclusive of the double indemnity assurance of \$4,235,089. The average interest on invested funds was 7.61 per cent.

North American Life

The shareholders' meeting of the North American Life Assurance Co. was held in Toronto on January 27. The total insurance in force increased \$14,686,530 bringing the total to \$152,682,243. Cash income amounted to \$7,065,821 and payments to policyholders to \$2,566,663. Of all the surplus earned, less than one half of one per cent. is paid to shareholders or guarantors. The average interest earned on investments during the year was 6.40 per cent.

New Tariff Board Head

W. H. Moore, Toronto, has been appointed chairman of the tariff advisory board in succession to Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who has been created a senator. Mr. Moore was born in Stouffville, Ont., in 1872, and was educated in Woodstock College and Toronto University. For many years he was engaged in railway work, being at one time secretary of the Canadian Northern Railway. He was also vice-president of the Toronto Railway Company and general manager of the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company.

Mr. Moore has been interested in journalism and was president of the *Journal Press*, Toronto. He has written a book, *The Clash*, dealing with economic and social problems, in which the position of agriculture receives sympathetic treatment. Its purpose, however, was rather to stimulate thought than to advocate remedies.

Sovereign Life

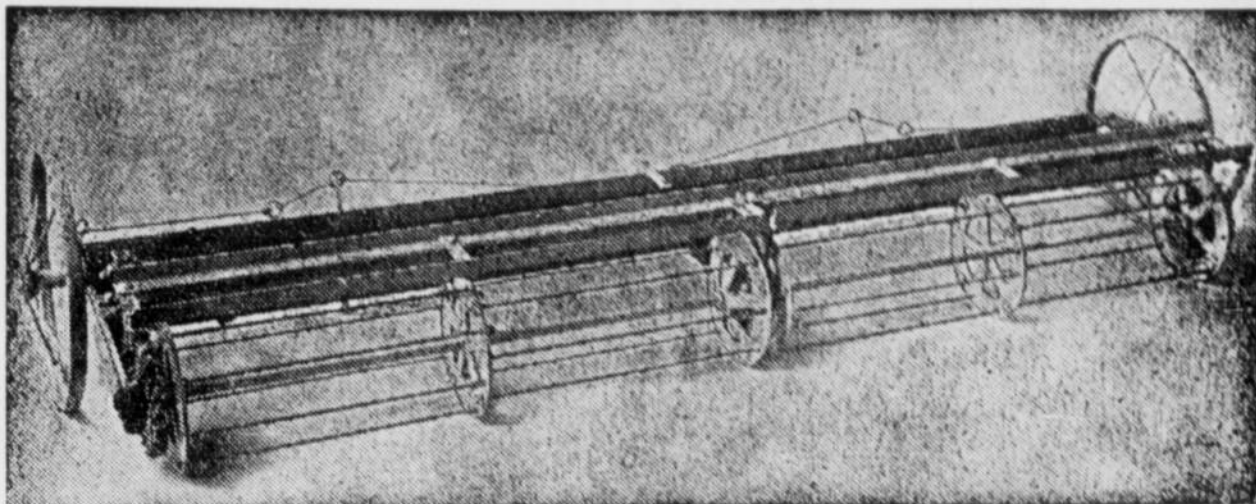
The financial statement of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company shows that on December 31 it had assets of \$3,792,513, the principal investments being bonds, debentures and debenture stocks of \$1,538,897; first mortgages on real estate, \$1,224,475; railway stocks, \$44,670; real estate, \$208,377; the balance being made up of cash in banks, outstanding and deferred premiums and interest, etc.

Liabilities include reserves for the protection of policyholders, \$2,976,279. The total liabilities amount to \$8,681,539 leaving a free surplus to policyholders, over and above all liabilities, including paid up stock, of \$160,983. In addition special reserves and moneys set aside for profits to policyholders total nearly \$350,000.

United Farmers of Canada

By Act of the provincial legislature, which was signed by the Lieutenant-

THE WEED PROBLEM SOLVED



-- The MILLS WIRE WEEDER -- THE WEEDER WITH THE RETARDED ROTARY ACTION ADJUSTABLE - FLEXIBLE - SIMPLE - RUGGED

Steel cables travel underground, bend roots over and deposit weeds on surface with roots exposed.

Adjustable for various weed growths by altering number of cables.

Flexible, working well in uneven, wet or stony ground.

Simple to assemble, strongly built of the best material.

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CALGARY - ALBERTA

IMPLEMENT DEALERS! A FEW AGENCIES STILL VACANT. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Governor on February 7, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada passed out of existence, and the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, was launched on its career. The Board of Trustees of the United Farmers, which was appointed by the joint convention in July last, held its first sitting on that day in the office of the former S.G.G.A., Sherwood Building, Regina, as the duly appointed Board of Directors of the new association.

It is not without a tinge of regret that the passing of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which has been functioning continuously for the past 26 years, is recorded, but also not without a sincere hope that the change that has taken place will be to the lasting benefit of every farmer in Saskatchewan.

The task of organizing an entirely new association has been a great one, and it speaks well for the future of the farmers' movement in the province that it has been possible to build up a total membership in less than four months of almost 18,000. These were the figures as at January 31. Since that date, however, over 650 members have signed up in the southern section of the province alone, and, while the figures for the north are, at the time of writing, not available, the total sign-up on February 7 must be around 19,000, with large numbers of additional returns coming in every day. To show the spirit of the farmers of the province it may be stated that a series of meetings was on the point of being arranged in one portion of the southern section when news was received that the people had organized themselves. While a spirit of that kind exists no fear need be felt for the future of the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan.

Since last month the efforts of the Central body have been focussed on the organization of local lodges, which was an absolute necessity before the first convention of the new body could be held. At the time of writing somewhere around 400 local organizations have been built up, and these will be entitled to representation in the proportion of one delegate for each 10 mem-

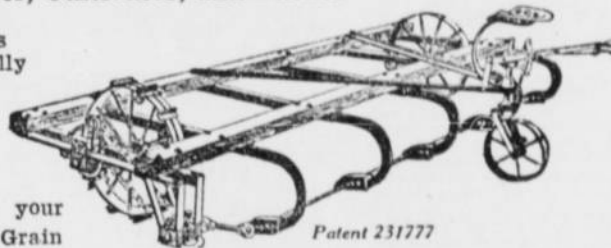
SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Our 1927 "SAMSON" is the very last word in rotary rod weeders, and is equipped with a seat, third wheel and elevating and lowering device, ensuring perfect results in all soils under all conditions.

A Weeder, Cultivator, and Packer.

Operates
Successfully
in all
Soils

Increases your
Yield of Grain



Conserves
Moisture

Stops Soil
Drifting

Pulls all
the Weeds

"Weed your land before you seed,
Grow the grain and not the weed."

See our local agent or write us direct

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER LTD.

207 ALBERTA CORNER, CALGARY, ALTA.

bers or major portion of 10. There is little doubt but that almost every local will be represented at this historic convention, so that there will probably be a much larger attendance than at any convention of either of the two old associations for many years past.

The convention will be held in the St. Andrews United Church, Moose Jaw, beginning with the trading convention on the morning of Tuesday, March 22, and continuing probably for the next three succeeding days.

Feeding Time at Parkdale

Continued from Page 3

No Fuss or Feathers

The buildings on Parkdale Farm present an imposing appearance. The barn in the foreground of the picture at the top of this page is 153 feet long, with a silo on each side and a root cellar underneath at one end. There are stalls for 69 cows, two bull pens, a power room and a feed room. The barn is fully electrified and electric motor does the chopping and runs the milking machine. With a six-

unit milker three men can milk the 69 cows in one hour and 50 minutes by the watch. One man looks after the milker and the other two do the stripping and carry the milk to the bottling house, which is seen in the foreground.

There is a commodious loft which is filled with hay every summer, but a good deal of the hay has to be stacked and is drawn in during the winter as needed. Even the sweet clover keeps well in the stack. Mr. Jennings claims that any careful man can do the stacking. The main thing is to keep the middle full and top the stack carefully. There is no fussing at the busy haying season with topping the stacks with prairie hay. The same labor-saving principle is observed in feeding the cows. There is no fussing with weigh scales. An experienced feeder apportions out the meal, hay and ensilage and his trained judgment is relied upon to do it right.

Though the cows are well fed the feeds used can, with the exception of the brewers' grains, be produced on any dairy farm. And feed is important, for the day is past when you can go out to the barn and trade a wisp of wheat straw with a cow for 16 quarts of milk.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine

days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for circulation must also reach us nine days in advance.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 12 insertions for the price of 9; 18 insertions for the price of 13; and 24 insertions for the price of 17. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$9.80 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 100,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various



FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Use a **BEATON ANIMAL PUKE** for those fence crawlers.
HUMANE AND RELIABLE
Made of high grade steel and fully guaranteed.
Cows Calves Horses Bulls
Wts. in lbs. 3 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 5 1/2
Price \$1.50 \$1.25 \$1.50 \$2.25
Postage extra.
Ask your hardware or order direct
THE BEATON PUKE CO.
Medicine Hat, Alberta.

VAN HORNE FARM, EAST SELKIRK, MAN.
Ten serviceable Shorthorn bulls for sale, various ages, mostly sired by Blythwood Scottish King. Moderate prices. Also good bacon-type Yorkshire boars, from last spring litters, \$40 each. Total hog shipments, Winnipeg, this winter graded 87 1/2% select.

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERINGS. Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers. Orders taken for spring pigs that should be hard to beat. Oxford-Down ewes. Barred Rock cockerels, from our approved flock; never had better. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

AYRSHIRE YEARLING BULLS; SHETLAND ponies, bred to registered stallion, papers supplied; yearling Percheron stallion. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask.

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, AFRICAN GESE, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Minnesota Stock Farm, Canwood, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO BLACK THREE-YEAR-OLD Percheron stallions; also choice Red Poll bulls. Ed. Laurent, Alida, Sask.

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, TEN months, \$45; 12 months, \$60. Two hounds, eight months, \$15. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask.

HORSES AND PONIES

ONE BLACK PERCHERON PURE-BRED STALLION, age five years, weight 1,900. One black team Percheron pure-bred mares, age five years, weight 3,300. One grey team Percheron pure-bred mares, age five years, weight 3,200. G. W. Mathews, Milden, Sask.

WANTED—PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A horse, weight 2,000 pounds, for 1927 service. 100-mare guarantee. Service fee, \$24. Notify the undersigned. Wilbert Johnston, P.O. Box 223, Chauvin, Alta.

PERCHERON STALLIONS—BIG, SMOOTH, sound horses; some sired by International winners. For sale at farmers' prices or for hire under the Federal Assistance scheme. O. H. Sprague, 10034-101st Street, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR HIRE—TWO CLYDEDALE STALLIONS, Victor's Heir and Baron Wallace of H. Perest. Both are successful club horses with good breeding and good individuals. For further information, apply to J. T. McCallum, Flain, Man.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—PURE-BRED STALLION, Zero's Dandy, four years. A certificate, weight ton. Might consider McCormick-Deering tractor, 15-30, exchange. J. M. Craig, Vantage, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK CLYDEDALE STALLION, five years old, registered, weight about 1,800, good action, nicely marked. Hugh Brown, Castor, Alta.

FOR SALE—CLYDEDALE STALLION, CLASS B, age ten, enrolled for 1927, good foal getter and harness horse, \$300, or will trade for young stock. Youngman Bros., Secotan, Sask.

SELLING—GRADE PERCHERON MARES AND geldings, halter broke, weight 1,250 to 1,450. Car lots, \$50 head. Geo. Coulter, Plapout, Sask.

FOR SALE—DARK IRON GREY STALLION, Junenueuf 3rd, 12073, weighing 1,800. Death of owner cause of sale. D. Hancock, Durban, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion, rising four years, good individual. J. S. Johnstone, Box 93, Clearwater, Man.

FOR SALE OR TO CLUB—BELGIAN STALLION, Blamark, Class A. Ernfold Belgian Horse Syndicate, Ernfold, Sask.

EIGHT CLASS A PERCHERON STALLIONS, sale or hire, grandsons of Jagos. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man.

MAMMOTH JACK—FOR SALE, SIX YEARS old, good condition, "sure foaler." Leaving country; must sell. Claude Black, Creelman, Sask.

SELLING—THREE GOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS, three and four years old. Ernest Hebert, St. Pierre, Man.

WANTED—TO HIRE FIRST-CLASS BELGIAN stallion under Federal Policy. High Prairie Horse Breeders' Club, Orin Key, secretary.

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, class B. Would exchange for young broken horses. Wm. Anderson, Lanigan, Sask.

REGISTERED PERCHERON FEMALES, ALL ages, with size and quality. Alex. G. Coutts, Kincoty, Alta.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE, GRANDDAUGHTERS of Carnot, in foal to Osborne Monarch. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man.

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, rising three years old, good size and quality. S. Andersen, Kelwood, Man.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—THREE-YEAR-OLD Belgian stallion. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION, J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask.

SELLING—CAR OF YOUNG WORK HORSES, John Good, Netherhill, Sask.

JOHN—YOUNG MATCHED FOUR-HORSE team. L. A. Johnson, Mossart, Sask.

WANTED—HACKNEY STALLION, DESCRIPTION, etc. Coe, Kennedy, Sask.

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 100,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

LIVESTOCK

Aberdeen-Angus

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SUPREMACY

At the Manitoba Winter Fair during the past 16 years (1910 to 1925 inclusive), the Aberdeen-Angus breed has only lost the supreme championship of the show upon two occasions: once to a Shorthorn and once to a Hereford. It has taken 14 out of 16 possible championships. During the same period the breed has only lost the steer herd prize on one occasion, and that was to a mixed lot of steers.

WHAT IS THE REASON?
Write for Literature.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION
300 Lilac Street, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ANGUS CATTLE, females, calves at foot and in calf; one bull, 18 months, a good one; good pedigrees; good individuals. Binnie Bros., Tregera, Sask.

CHILLIWICK ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS AND heifers, sired by Blackcap of Glenbrook. All ages. Prices reasonable. A. V. Jurgins, Lloydminster, Sask.

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS REGISTERED breeding stock, all ages. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta.

FOR SALE—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, NINE months old. Henry Libke, Dundurn, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS of good breeding. Alvin Blehn, Guernsey, Sask.

WANTED—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, Claude Hendren, Kelvington, Sask.

Ayrshires

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Ayrshire bull, 3 1/2 years; one, nine months. Wanted—Ayrshire bull, ready for service. F. E. Cullen, Willen, Man.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE, ONE OR A CAR LOAD, four bulls, balance heifers and cows. W. H. and E. E. Morton, Fairlight, Sask.

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, ONE, TWO years, and two calves. Herd tested twice, no reactors. B. J. Stephens, Cardale, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL, four years, \$60. R. D. Gow, Beulah, Man.

Herefords

BUY HEREFORDS IF YOU WANT GOOD cattle for either farm or ranch. Good feeders, wonderful rustlers, the breed that tops the feeder scales. Write for literature. W. N. Catley, Craven, Sask., Secretary, Sask. Hereford Breeders' Association.

FOLLED HEREFORDS—DURING THE BALANCE of the winter months we will sell at half value another 50 head of breeding females and bulls. Jones Bros., Boissevain, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, from an accredited herd. J. A. Bond, Kenton, Man.

HEREFORD BULL, APRIL CALVES, REGISTERED, \$50 each. S. J. Vogel, Foston, Sask.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEARLING BULL, \$50. Would exchange Holsteins for registered stallion, weighing ton. Harry Clark, Stoughton, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES, from C.P.R. Demonstration Farm stock. R. J. Ross, Stockholm, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN MALES, females, all ages, from R.O.P. dams, accredited herd. Alfred L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, FROM R.O.P. COWS, two to 18 months. Also two young cows to freshen in February. Willie Thickett, Russell, Man.

Red Polls

RED POLLS

are persistent yielders of milk of high butter-fat content and they combine

HARDINESS, LONGEVITY, ECONOMY IN FEEDING, AND EARLY MATURITY IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

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P. J. HOFFMANN, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

CHOICE REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULLS, also a few females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

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FOR SALE—40 ACCREDITED REGISTERED Shorthorns, all bred from prize winners for generations, 20 cows with calf at foot. Jesse Baskwill, Windthorst, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS and heifers, two years old and under, all dark red, dehorned. Priced reasonable. D. W. Thos. Rowan, Willen, Man.

SELLING—REGISTERED ACCREDITED Shorthorn bulls, nine to 20 months old, sired by Prince Balfour, 158080. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, INDIAN Head Marquis, three years, T.B. tested, dehorned, \$100. Flowers, Nokomis, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 2 1/2 years, dark red, excellent breeder. Box 75, Brownlee, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 18 months old, T.B. tested. H. Chapple, Grenfell, Sask.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, IMPORTED stock, heavy milking dam. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, BANNER oats. C. O. Carlson, Foston, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

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BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES—OLDEST, largest herd in Canada. Choice gilts, bred champion boar, \$40, \$50; yearlings, \$60; pairs, 12 weeks, \$25; wonderfully prolific strains; average 13. James Ewens, Bethany, Man.

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SELLING—FINE LITTER OF BERKSHIRE pigs, November litter, from Bethany stock, \$10 each. B. Turner, Ninga, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SOWS, SAFELY bred, \$35 to \$50 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man.

BERKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$10 EACH, PAPERS included. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man.

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SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY hogs, of both sex, six months old, ready for service, gilts, \$25; hog, \$27.50. A. E. Kyle, Weyburn, Sask.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, EIGHT weeks, \$12. Ship February 25. Order now. J. Bourassa, La Fleche, Sask.

Poland-Chinas

GOOD LENGTHY GILTS, BRED TO A TYPY son by the twice world champion, Armistice Boy. Also a few sows. L. J. Swanson, Parkman, Sask.

Tamworths

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR at \$35. F. Patterson, Chamberlain, Sask.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES OF QUALITY AND BREEDING—Bred gilts, from Oak Lodge; bred dams, sired by Parkdale Matchless, bred to Oak Lodge Julius, a magnificent boar of immense length. Price \$40. September pigs, good ones, either sex, \$20. Papers included. Harry Mellow, Sanford, Man.

PERCY TROUT, OF SINTALUTA, SASK., advertised three Yorkshire boars recently. Although it was the first time he had advertised he received six enquiries and sold the pigs for \$90.00. What he did—you can do.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SELECT BACON type, gilts, boars, weanlings. Sire of imported stock. Eighteen months' boar. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask.

APRIL YORKSHIRE SOWS—SIRE BY OAK Lodge Famous, reserve champion boar, Calgary Fair. Sold to Sask. University. Dam, Brethour's sow. Prices right. R. Crabb, Fertiltity, Alta.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—LARGE, CHOICE quality-bred gilts. Price \$50, with papers. Wm. Turner, Lockwood, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH sexes, May litters. Alfred L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta.

YORKSHIRE BACON-TYPE REGISTERED bred sows, \$35 each. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

OFFERING—YORKSHIRE SOWS TO FARROW April. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man.

SHEEP—Various

FOR SALE—115 RAMBOULET BREEDING ewes. Priced to sell. James Meyer, Brooks, Alta.

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CANADA'S BEST CHINCHILLAS, REGISTERED, pedigreed. Why experiment with unknown strains? Get quality stock from Wm. Mackay, Box 285, Swift Current, Sask.

CHINCHILLAS—WRITE FOR CHINCHILLA Questions and Answers. Tells you what you want to know. Crescent Fur Farm 845C Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, HIGHEST QUALITY mature bucks, \$7.00; does, \$10; younger stock from \$5.00 up. Pedigrees furnished. Wilbur Beamish, Shoal Lake, Man.

HIGHEST GRADE CHINCHILLAS—PEIGREED mature bucks, \$10; bucks, \$5.00. Henry Plett, Chevilot, Sask.

SELLING—HIGH-CLASS CHINCHILLAS, from imported stock, all ages and prices. John Teeter, Amazon, Sask.

REGISTERED CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM imported stock. Get my prices before buying. James Adams, Carlyle, Sask.

CHINCHILLAS—PAIRS, FULL-GROWN, prize-winning stock, \$10. Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND TET STOCK

FOR SALE—20 PAIRS HIGH GRADE, WELL- furred, well colored, standard bred, fully registered silver black, proven breeder foxes. Can accept few deferred payments and ranch here first season, and guarantee increases of 100 per cent. and upwards. You cannot lose buying on these terms at the MacIntyre Ranch Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada.

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AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES, REGISTERED, sired by Silver Birch, winning son of International champion, Polam Maxim. Also young registered female, bred to Silver Birch. Priced very reasonable. Silver Birch, No. 32712, at stud. Full particulars, W. Rhome, 320 Caribou St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

REGISTERED FEMALE IRISH WOLFHOUND, brown, born May, 1925, price \$40. Also registered female Russian, born June, 1926, white and orange, \$30. They are nice ones. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

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CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, LOVE BIRDS, pups, kittens, gold fish, Chinchilla rabbits, Guinea Pigs, etc. Free catalogue. Miller's Bird Store, 380 Portage, Winnipeg.

LOVE KILLER, 31 INCHES, QUARTER STAG, quarter alfreda, half greyhound; one, cat, males, \$65 pair; pups, \$10. Bruce Hayward, Unity, Sask.

PAIR WOLFHOUNDS, PARTLY TRAINED, been in four kills, \$30; guaranteed killer, \$30, seven months, \$10. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man.

SELLING—SOME GUARANTEED WOLF- hounds, stags crossed. Dave A. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.

ROYAL BLOOD, LABRADOR RETRIEVER, \$50, delivered. Thompson, Box 531, Duncan, B.C.

SELLING—REGISTERED GREYHOUND, three years, fast, good killer. A1 stud dog. H. G. Halliday, Speers, Sask.

RAISE MUSKRATS, MINK, RACCOON FOR big profits. Write Fur Farms Bureau, London, Ontario, Canada.

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CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER PUPS, SIX WEEKS old, from good working stock. J. M. Coran, Killarney, Man.

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CANARIES FOR SALE. E. GRAVER, LORE- burn, Sask., Can.

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIER, Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask.

POULTRY

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Manitoba bred-to-lay chicks from R.O.P. flocks. 100 per cent. live delivery guaranteed. Charges prepaid. Get our prices on baby chicks and hatching eggs and save money. **HAMBLEY (Electric) HATCHERY,** 49 Morley Avenue, Winnipeg.



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healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1927. Write today for free catalogue. Winnipeg's finest dependable hatchery. **E. S. MILLER CHICK-ERIES** (Note new address), 380 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

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Various

THE FOLLOWING, CONTAINED IN A LETTER received from Henry Dirks, Wilcox, Sask., is typical of the results obtained by a large number who have used "Little Guide Ads." "I have used 'Little Guide Ads' for some time and think Guide advertising gives good results. I have sold chickens and Poland-Chinas through the Guide and several orders were sent back when it is hard to sell registered stock in my area. The Guide sells 'just like hot cakes'."

POULTRY

- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, from trapped bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50
each; three, \$2.25 each. B. C. Bailey, Roadene,
Abbey, Sask.
- PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockers, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Laying strain.
Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, laying strain, \$2.00 each. E. Long, Della,
Alta.
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, direct from Guild's, \$3.00 each. G. Brown,
Solomith, Man.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockers, splendid stock, \$2.50 each. W. E.
Hayes, Meota, Sask.
- SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERS,
selected heavy-laying strain, \$3.00. Eggs, \$5.50
per 100. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta.
- SELLING—CHOICE RHODE ISLAND COCK-
erels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes,
Broadway, Saskatoon.
- RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERS—SPRING,
marked birds, \$2.00 each. James McKee, Gooding,
Man.
- SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockers, Lyle strain, \$4.00 each. Chas. O.
Anderson, Staveley, Alta.
- ROSE COMB RED COCKERS, \$3.00; TWO
for \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask.
- ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-
erels, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Succow, Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

- PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-
pound stock. Toms, 20 pounds, \$8.00; 21 to 22
pounds, \$9.00; over 22 pounds, \$10. Pullets, 12-14
pounds, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc,
Sask.
- PURE (GOLDBANK) BRONZE TOMS, 16-19
pounds, \$7.00-\$8.00; pullets, 11-14 pounds, \$5.00;
hens, 15-17 pounds, \$6.00; young tom, 22 pounds,
unmarked, \$7.00. Large Toulouse gander, \$5.00.
Mrs. Vigor, Treherne, Man.
- PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 18 TO 23
pounds, 50c pound; pure-bred Mammoth Pekin
ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Irwin Bond, Ponoka,
Alta.
- SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE
turkeys, hens, 13 to 14 pounds, \$6.00; toms, 20 to
21 pounds, \$10. Robert McFee, Carman, Man.
- EMBDEN GANDERS, PURE, BEAUTIES, 20
to 23 pounds, \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze gobblers,
Bird's wonderful strain, \$12. R. W. Dowse, R.R.
Box 812, Winnipeg.
- BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG TOMS, WEIGH-
ing 26 to 31 pounds. Booking orders for hatching
eggs from hens weighing 18 to 24 pounds, \$1.00
each. R. H. Stapleton, St. Louis, Sask.
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hen. Give age, weight, price. For sale—23-pound
toms, \$10; 15-pound pullets, \$7.00; July hatched.
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\$6.00; Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockers,
\$3.00 and \$2.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.50. D. T.
Simpson, Mikado, Sask.
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE,
large, vigorous fellows. Ganders, \$5.00; females,
\$4.00. Standard markings. C. F. Brewer, Box
248, Dauphin, Man.
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,
toms, 18-20 pounds, \$8.00; 21-25 pounds, \$10;
pullets, 12-14 pounds, \$5.00. Weights guaranteed.
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- PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, EXTRA
large, \$4.00; Ganders, \$5.00 each. J. A.
Shilling, Nings, Man.
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, HEALTHY,
weigh 18-20 pounds, \$7.00. Mrs. Wm. Patterson,
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- PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—SIBED BY
1925 first prize bird, Calgary Fair; gobblers, \$10;
hens, \$6.00. Roy Robson, Husar, Alta.
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TURKEYS, FROM
40-pound toms, hens, \$5.00; toms, \$6.00. Mrs.
Jae Cummings, Neepawa, Man.
- MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, STRONG
strain, yearling tom, \$12; spring birds, \$10. Clarke,
Box 580, North Battleford, Sask.
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE,
\$3.00; Ganders, \$4.00. Mrs. H. W. Clay, Fill-
more, Sask.
- SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,
from imported tom, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00.
S. Maddock, Wapella, Sask.
- 30 PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY
toms, beautiful birds, from heavy stock, not housed,
\$6.00. Elfrone Dairy Farm, Elfrone, Sask.
- BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, HEALTHY FLOCK,
weighing 18 to 25 pounds, \$10 each. C. N. Kenyon,
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- PURE-BRED WHITE TURKEY TOMS, SELL
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- WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00;
hens, \$4.00; one two-year-old tom, \$7.00. Oscar
Halberg, Halbrite, Sask.
- PEN PURE-BRED EMBDEN GESE, \$16; MAM-
moth Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00. W. S. Muir,
Rokeby, Sask.
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Thompson, Keddleston, Sask.
- TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00 EACH. CHAS.
Degotiel, Davidson, Sask.
- PURE-BRED BOURBON RED GOBBLETS, \$6.00.
Alex. Marten, Wapella, Sask.
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00.
Chas. Scott, Belle Plaine, Sask.
- PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50. CHAS. O.
Anderson, Staveley, Alta.
- PURE-BRED ROSEN DRACKES, \$3.00 EACH.
Herb Davis, Vegreville, Alta.
- WHITE CHINA GESE, \$3.00; GANDERS, \$4.00.
Mrs. S. R. Barber, Wolsley, Sask.
- PURE BRONZE TOMS, LARGE BONED, \$6.00.
F. Towey, Macoun, Sask.
- PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00.
Ole Broste, Court, Sask.
- SELLING—PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY
hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Barnfield, Kenville, Man.
- HEAVY STRAIN BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$8.00.
Manchester, Granger, Alta.

Wyandottes

- BREEDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF POULTRY CAN
obtain just as good results through "Little Guide
Add" in this section as Fred Finch, Lanigan,
Sask., did with his Wyandottes. He wrote us
recently, saying: "Please discontinue that part of
my Ad. reading. 'Also yearling hens \$1.50 each,'
as the first issue completely sold me out." Mr.
Finch intends to use this method to dispose of
his hatching eggs.
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS
of good standard quality and from heavy-laying
hens, \$5.00 each. Also mated pens and hatching
eggs for sale. Robt. Kerr, Box 100, Coronation,
Alta.
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, mated for two seasons to cockers hatched
from eggs direct from Martin's special pen, winter
layers, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Hutton, Stalwart, Sask.
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-
erels, from Indian Head egg-laying contest and
Martin's Dorcas strain, \$3.50 each. J. Byer,
Durban, Man.

POULTRY

- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, heavy winter-laying strain, May
hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. O. Halverson, Aberdeen,
Sask.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, Martin strain, large vigorous
birds, \$5.00 and \$3.00 each. George Hicks, Moss-
bank, Sask.
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE R. C.
cockers, March hatched, first prize stock, govern-
ment inspected, \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. Langman,
Box 76, Woodrow, Sask.
- RECORD OF PERFORMANCE, APPROVED
White Wyandotte cockers, from dams with records
from 200 to 260, from \$10 to \$15 each, according to
pedigree. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask.
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Wyandotte cockers, bred from highest egg-pro-
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- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, April hatch, heavy-laying strain,
\$2.50 each. John Clark, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man.
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS, FROM
birds purchased from Mr. Martin, \$5.00 each.
E. M. Hughes, Morse, Sask.
- PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERS, \$3.00;
pullets, \$2.00; hens, \$1.25. All guaranteed pure-
bred. Clyde Stauffer, Alaska, Sask.
- PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE
cockers, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Charles White,
Battum, Sask.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, \$2.00 each. Wm. Floding, Midale,
Sask.
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS—HEAVY-
laying strain; sire, Martin's, direct; \$2.50 to \$5.00.
H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask.
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS, EXCEL-
lent laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. T. Thompson,
Zealandia, Sask.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, Martin strain, splendid birds,
\$2.25. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Ernest
Surrice, Wapella, Sask.
- CHOICE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE COCK-
ers, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. M. Partridge, Crandall,
Man.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, \$3.00 each. Harold Bird, Tyvan,
Sask.
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, REAL
Martins and Martin strain, \$3.00, \$2.00, respectively.
John Young, Empire, Alta.
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, heavy winter-laying strain, \$2.50
each. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man.
- CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE
cockers, from winners in laying contests, \$3.00.
Mrs. Ira Purdy, Tate, Sask.
- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS,
from government approved flocks, price \$2.00.
Mrs. C. H. Comstock, Rosebud, Alta.
- EXTRA GOOD PURE-BRED ROSE COMB
White Wyandottes, university strain, \$3.00-\$5.00.
Ellwood Bros., Waldron, Sask.
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS, MARTIN
strain, Rose Comb, mature birds, \$10, \$5.00,
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- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-
dotte cockers, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. W. S. Muir,
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- CHOICE BARRED ROCK AND R. C. WHITE
Wyandotte cockers, \$2.50 each. Chas. Adsett,
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- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS,
from selected winter layers, \$2.50. Mrs. Percy
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large prosperous communities make farm life in
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TENDERS FOR LANDS AND ASSETS—A RARE
chance. The directors of the Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Co. Limited have decided to wind up that
company. They ask for sealed tenders for all the
lands, 533 acres, and other assets. Lands in the
Slocan Valley, on the Canadian Pacific Railway,
20 miles from Nelson, known as Slocan Park.
Station, school, church services, community hall,
in the park, 33 acres fully cleared, under cultivation,
nine acres bearing orchard, house, barns, well
fenced, irrigation, much valuable timber. Sealed
tenders, marked "Kootenay-Slocan Tender," re-
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Nelson, B.C., up to March 15 next. Possession
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FOR SALE—E-4 OF SEC. 36-6-19-W. 3rd M.,
situated nine miles south of Shaunavon, Sask., on
government highway. Land well equipped with
good buildings, etc. 250 acres broken good water
supply. Terms, one-third cash and balance on
half-crop payments. Can give possession in time
for spring seeding. Apply to Albert Foulon, c/o
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information as to price, etc.

CANADIAN FARMERS! THERE HAS BEEN
a large migration of prairie province farmers to
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Rural Municipality of Ochre River holds Torren
title to a number of farms suitable for mixed
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lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These
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lars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401
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Substantial buildings, 100 acres broken; school,
1 1/2 miles; town, four miles. On provincial high-
way. Particulars from R. Horton, 1569 Wolsley
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480 ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, HALF MILE
from town and high school, 27 miles from Win-
nipeg; all cultivated and clean; eight-room house,
two barns and other buildings. Price, half value;
\$5,000 cash, balance easy. Write Walch Lands
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FOR SALE—EXCELLENT POULTRY OR
market garden, 3 1/2 acres, brick house, cement root
house, barn, two hen houses, nicely treed, many
conveniences. Cheap for cash. E. T. Shaw,
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ten years, except taxes and interest, 40 acres or
more, best B.C. valley lands, near Vancouver
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240 ACRES OF GOOD WHEAT-GROWING
land, situated 13 miles from Portage la Prairie and
seven miles from town of High Bluff, \$15 per acre,
or what offer in exchange? Frank Mulligan,
Semans, Sask.

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two miles from Russell, Man., three hundred and fifty
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SELLING—SOUTH QUARTER 25-10-6,
Wapella, Sask., clear title, 100 acres cultivated,
35 acres summerfallow. Apply John Speer,
Punichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, CLOSE TO
Shaunavon. Crop payment or bushel plan to
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TWO CLEAR QUARTER-SECTIONS, 12 MILES
south of Vermilion, Alta., \$12 per acre. For
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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR
sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy
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FOR SALE—NEW HALF-SECTION, 75 ACRES
cultivated; registered seed grown only; fenced,
good pasture and wood. Rungelow and buildings.
Apply G. C. Symonds, Binsearth, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE-QUARTER-SECTION, IMP-
proved, 110 acres summerfallow, with equipment,
\$40 per acre; \$7,000 down. S. Richards and Son,
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GET A MINNESOTA FARM WHILE PRICES
are still low; let us help you. State Immigration
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QUARTER-SECTION, TWO MILES FROM
Pelly, Sask., \$10 per acre; easy terms. J.B. Lorimer,
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SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD FARM
land; buildings, well, etc. Price \$2,000; \$200 cash.
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FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED SECTION,
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For particulars, apply Box 78, Morris, Man.

MIXED FARM, BARGAIN, FOUR MILES FROM
town, good buildings, good well; sacrifice, \$750.
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SELLING—HALF-SECTION LAND, FIVE
miles north-east of Rylee, good for mixed farming.
Mrs. Edith Cartright, Neepawa, Man.

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WE WILL BUY YOUR FARM IF PRICE IS
right. Dominion Colonization Association, 445
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WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND
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We would like very much to have the opportunity
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Seed Potatoes and other Field Seeds, which you
will be needing this spring.

OUR 1927 CATALOGUE FREE
Our catalogue will interest you, and we will also
enclose illustrated literature on our cattle and
other products. Our descriptive pamphlet on
Garnet wheat will be mailed with the catalogue.
Get all this—it is interesting, and will be of
great value to you. A postcard or a letter
mailed to us now will send all this information
forward to you by next mail.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON, MAN.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, Lang
Strain. First and Second Generation.
SELECT MARQUIS WHEAT, Lang Strain,
Grown from Registered Seed. GARNET
AND AMBER DURUM WHEAT, First and
Second Generation BANNER AND VIC-
TORY OATS.

Choice Select Banner and Victory Oats and
O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, Premo Flax and Grass
Seeds. Also a few car loads of choice Feed Oats.
Write or wire for our prices and samples. We
will quote you on a bag or car load.

We put out only high quality seeds, perfectly
re-cleaned and graded with up-to-date machinery
and guarantee satisfaction.

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WILCOX, SASK.

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We are in close touch with thousands of farmers
in every part of the West wanting Seed Grain
and Grass seed for next spring. Our buyers will
pay the best market prices for registered and
government tested seed. Let us know if we can
put you in touch with some of them. Give
complete details of what you have for sale.

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290 VAUGHAN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN

Seeds and Nursery Stock

FARMERS' SEED POOL
OF SASKATCHEWAN

Offers—Registered Marquis Wheat, Banner or
Victory Oats, Hanchen Barley, Crown Flax;
also Arctic and Common Sweet Clover, Western
Rye Grass; Northern Grown Corn; Garden and
Field Peas. Write for prices.

SASK. REGISTERED SEED GROWERS'
CO-OP. ASSOC. LTD., REGINA, SASK.

McFAYDEN'S SEED LIST

New crop, fresh, tested seeds. Standard, proven
varieties. Postpaid. Wholesale prices. Write
for list.

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MCKENZIE SEED CATALOG FREE—MAKE
sure your name is on our list for new 1927 catalog.
Garden and field seed, grains, grasses and clovers.
Seed of highest quality is the cheapest seed in the
end—there is no better seed available than the
McKenzie Seed. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd.,
Brandon, Man. Branches at Moose Jaw, Saska-
toon, Edmonton and Calgary.

GARNET WHEAT, GERMINATION 96%, \$2.50.
Treble barley, germination 93%, 90c. Also quality
Durum at \$1.50. Bags extra. Small and
Hammond, Lydiatt, Man.

SELLING—CAR LOTS EARLY TRIUMPH
wheat, University of Alberta No. 222 wheat. Full
peas, identically same stock which won first prize
at Chicago Hay and Grain Show, cleaned, fit to
drill. Banner and Victory seed oats. Spring rye.
Premo flax. Frederick Ind., Lloydminster,
Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT, OFF BREAKING, FROM
registered seed, \$1.75 bushel, sacked. Premo
flax, \$2.50 bushel, sacked. A. C. Santer, Weyburn,
Sask.

WRITE FOR 50 PACKETS OF SEEDS AND
500-bargain catalog now. Novelties, St. Zachary,
Que.

WANTED BY PENZANCE CO-OPERATIVE
Association, oats or barley, car-load lots. State
quality and price, Penzance, Sask.

Registered Seeds

SELL G—SECOND GENERATION REGIS-
tered Marquis wheat, Lang's strain, purity 100%,
field inspection, germination 98%, weight 48
pounds. Less than car lot, sacked and sealed by
C. S. G. A. In two-bushel sacks, f.o.b. Indian Head,
\$2.25 per bushel, sacks free. Write for special
price on car lots. No. 1 seed Marquis, germination
96-98%, weight 64 pounds, grown from registered
seed and cleaned to Seed Act requirements. Less
than car lot, sacked, \$1.60 per bushel, f.o.b. Indian
Head, sacks free. Car lots bulk, \$1.46 per bushel,
f.o.b. Indian Head. No. 1 seed prices based on
Winnipeg cash at \$1.39. Change with the market.
Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head,
Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, FIELD
inspected, certificate No. 14073, government
germination test 99%, Carter disc cleaned, Second
generation, \$1.60, in car lots; \$1.70 in small lots
fourth generation, \$1.40 and \$1.50 bushel, bag
20c., or send your own. This is extra good seed,
threshed in August before any rain. Also has
quantity Renfrew and University 222. Sam
Kolesar, Neepawa, Man.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, 1st
second generation, germination test 98%; price
\$2.75 per bushel. Also Garnet wheat, heavy
quantity, No. 1, germination test 96%, price \$2.75
per bushel, sacked; and Red Bobs Early Triumph
No. 2 grade, germination test 97%, at \$1.75 per
bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

FOR SALE—SECOND GENERATION REGIS-
tered Marquis wheat, \$2.60 per bushel, f.o.b.
Vegreville, Alta.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-
ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want
Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising
results at a small cost.

SELLING—REGISTERED MINDUM, FIRST
Weiner's selected strain; Acme Amber Durum,
high yielding strain, government tested; if im-
ported, write S. Davidson, Grosse Ile, Man.

REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND GENER-
ation, from Seager Wheeler's wheat, clean, 98%
germination, 98 per cent., \$2.50 per bushel, bulk,
sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett.

MARQUIS WHEAT, REGISTERED, SECOND
generation, \$2.00 bushel. Geo. Filteau, Durum,
Sask.

Wheat

AXMINSTER WHEAT

RUST RESISTANT
HEAVY YIELDER

SAMUEL Lacombe's new hybrid, hard spring
wheat, produced for areas liable to rust
infection. Now offered to the public for the
first time. No need to grow Durum to avoid
rust. Axminster is a bread wheat and matures
within the standard market grades.

Price \$3.00 per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point,
sacks extra.

SAMUEL LACOMBE
BIRTLE, MAN.

GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED, GER-
mination 97%, No. 1 grade, re-cleaned, sacks
\$3.00 per bushel. Marquis wheat, from
generation registered seed, field inspected, sacks
No. 2, germination 97%, re-cleaned, sacks \$2.50
per bushel. Samples free. L. C. Ashcroft,
Bittern Lake, Alta.

MINDUM WHEAT, HIGHEST YIELDING
of Amber Durum, Saved Deloraine district
to ruin. 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Sells for
more than Marquis in all grades. Pays big
to get pure seed. Write for information
Mindum, Artic and Yellow Blossom sweet
and Argentine flax. Sample 10c. Mindum
Bros., Deloraine, Man.

MINDUM WHEAT, PROF. WIENER'S SE-
lection, grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed
Growers' Association, from first generation
tested seed, germination 96%. Price \$2.20
sacks included. Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elfrone,
Sask.

RED BOBS EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, LANG
as Ruby, yields heavy as old Bobs, seed
from Seager Wheeler, grown two years on
to members Alberta Pool only, cleaned
sacked, \$2.00 bushel. Reduction on car
H. E. Robinson, Box 94, Carleton Place,
Ont.

RENFREW 300 BUSHELS, FROM UNIVER-
sity of Alberta, field inspected, government
66-3451, grade No. 1, weedless, germination
12 days. Ten to 50 bushels, \$2.25, over 50
Kitscoty station. H. C. Graham, Riverdale,
Sask.

Seeds and Nursery Stock

REDUCE THE HAZARDS OF WHEAT GROWING from 10-12 days by growing Garnet wheat. Passed government field inspection; germination test 96% in six days. Price \$2.50 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Also Wheeler's 10-B Marquis, cleaned and sacked. Second generation, government test registered, second year. Price \$2.60 per bushel. Hanley Mitchell, Birch Hills, Sask.

RENFREW WHEAT, ALBERTA UNIVERSITY. control sample certificate 66-3949, grade No. 1, germination 98%, 6.3 average over Marquis (Press Bulletin), clean, sacked, \$2.25 bushel; discount large orders. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. Phone 109. 4-3

SELLING—RENFREW AND GARNET SEED, absolutely pure and clean, germination good, Renfrew, \$2.00 per bushel, \$1.70 car lot; Garnet, \$2.50, bags extra. John Rosmabel, Viking, Alta. 2-5

SEAGER WHEELER'S DESCRIPTIVE SEED grain catalogue. Send for a copy now. Marquis 10-B wheat, first generation. Owing to frost-damaged grain I am offering a limited supply as general seed, not registered. If interested, apply to Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—QUANTITY GARNET AND UNIVERSITY 222 government germination test 98 per cent cleaned, at \$2.50 and \$2.00 per bushel respectively. Bags extra. John Milligan, Bon Accord, Alta. 1-5

MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, grown on breaking, extra No. 1, certificate 65-780, pure, field inspected, germination test 99%, Carter disc cleaned. Price \$2.00 bushel, including sacks. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 4-4

GARN T WHEAT, LIMITED QUANTITY, grown under rules of C.S.G. Assn. and passed inspection by Seed Branch. \$2.50 bushel, in two-bushel bags, free. G. H. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

PURE RENFREW WHEAT, ALBERTA UNIVERSITY strain, highest yielder, recommended for dry districts, \$2.25 per bushel. H. Kemper, Metiskow, Alta. 4-3

GARNET WHEAT—HAVE 120 BUSHELS FOR sale, government inspected, yielded two bushels per acre more than Marquis, 15 days earlier, \$3.00 bushel; new sacks free. Andrew Lonsmith, Dinsmore, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED MARQUIS— the result of 17 years' careful selection. Threshed early, second generation, registered, \$3.75 per bag (two bushels), sealed. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 3-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 100,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

MINDUM WHEAT, No. 1 SEED, CERTIFICATE 56-712, germination 99%. Kubanka, from hand-picked seed, certificate 56-713. Samples, write H. H. Cottingham, Petersburg, Man. Telephone, Teulon. 4-3

BURBANK QUALITY WHEAT, THRESHED before the wet weather, ripens 10 to 14 days earlier than Marquis or Durum, \$2.00 per bushel till March 1, f.o.b. Fairfax. Sample 10c. J. R. Kirbyson, Fairfax, Man. 4-3

GARNET WHEAT, No. 1 QUALITY, THRESHED before rain, seed originally from Government Experimental Station, \$2.50 per bushel. E. J. Taylor, Union Point, Man. 4-3

RED FIVE WHEAT, FIRST GENERATION, 25 years selection, 40 bushels per acre last two years, longer straw. Price \$2.10. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 4-5

GARNET WHEAT, FROM BREAKING, FIELD inspected. Sold under seal and tag of Dominion Seed Branch. Price \$2.25 bushel. Alf. Anderson, Lockwood, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—RED BOBS No. 222 SEED WHEAT, grown from university seed, seed grade No. 2, \$2.35 bushel; 5c. off on 20 bushels or over. Roger R. Pierce, Pine Lake, Alta. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, GOVERNMENT TESTED, 98 per cent, cleaned and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Lafèche. D. J. Chisholm, Lafèche, Sask. 4-2

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 100,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

AMBER-DURUM, CERTIFICATE No. 56-2459, 91% germination, \$1.65 per bushel; bags 50c.; cleaned with Carter disc cleaner. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 3-2

RENFREW WHEAT, FROM ALBERTA UNI- versity seed, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks free. Also limited quantity Garnet wheat. John Laine, Blackfalds, Alta. 3-5

PURE GARNET WHEAT, WEIGHING 65 pounds per bushel, cleaned, sacked, f.o.b. Also Brome grass seed at eight cents per pound, sacks extra. Henry Lyons, Lac Vert, Sask. 3-2

RUST-RESISTING, HEAVY-YIELDING, PURE Mindum wheat, Carter disc cleaned, \$2.00. Garnet, the ideal wheat for summer fallow, \$2.50. D. J. Paterson, Helston, Man. 1-5

UNIVERSITY 222 AND GARNET SEED WHEAT, germination 100 per cent and 98 per cent, respectively. Pure seed. Price reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alta. 2-3

I HAVE 7,000 BUSHELS OF MINDUM WHEAT for sale, 4,000 bushels grown from breaking. If interested, write John Nestibo, Goodlands, Man. 4-3

RENFREW AND UNIVERSITY 222, EMERSON wheat cleaned, \$2.00 bushel, sacks extra. C. Edwards, Delta, Alta. 2-4

FOR SALE—GARNET WHEAT, \$3.00; RED Bobs 222, \$2.50 per bushel. C. M. Clarke, Sexsmith, Alta. 2-5

GARNET WHEAT, GUARANTEED PURE government stock, cleaned and sacked, \$3.00 bushel. C. Genze, Glidden, Sask. 3-2

GARNET WHEAT, FIRST PRIZE AT SASKA- ton Seed Fair, \$2.25 bushel, bags extra, germination 97. F. P. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-2

RENFREW WHEAT, ABSOLUTELY PURE, grown on breaking. Over ten bushels, \$2.25; small lots, \$2.50. H. H. Walker, North Battleford, Sask. 3-3

SMALL CAR HEAVY-YIELDING AMBER- durum, \$1.55 per bushel, f.o.b. Kaleida. H. McCallum, Kaleida, Man. 3-2

PURE EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, CLEANED and sacked, two dollars per bushel. Swan Olson, Provost, Alta. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, OTTAWA STOCK, CAN- ada Seed Growers' Association grown, two bushels, \$6.25. C. W. Banks, Benito, Man. 4-3

PURE RED BOBS 222, \$2.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks included, to Alberta Pool members. H. Bertram Watson, Collinton, Alta. 4-4

SELLING—CAR KUBANKA WHEAT, threshed before any rains. Price reasonable. Eddie Bros., Minto, Man. 4-5

SELLING—GARNET WHEAT, NORTHERN grown, \$1.00 per bushel. B. Nicholson, Henribourg, Sask. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, SACKS extra. Henry A. Friesen, Rosthern, Sask. 4-2

GARNET WHEAT, CHOICE, \$2.25 PER BUSHEL, clean, Glidden, Sask. 4-4

GARNET WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, FREE sample. J. Kelly, Beatty, Sask. 2-6

SEED OATS, FROM SECOND GENERATION seed, off new land, grade No. 1, threshed before rain, first sample and absolutely free from weed seeds or weeds, double cleaned and bagged in three-bushel bags at 90c. a bushel, bags free. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

Seeds and Nursery Stock

SELLING—400 BUSHELS VICTORY OATS, grown from third generation seed on breaking, threshed dry, \$1.00 bushel. John W. Cormack, Rossburn, Man. 4-4

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN Banner seed oats, grown from registered seed, 65c. per bushel, car lots, f.o.b. Bredenburg, Sask. W. Mosman. 4-2

VICTORY SEED OATS, CAR LOTS, GOVT. germination test, 99 per cent, 75 cents bushel, f.o.b. cars, Griffin. Sample on request. L. A. Whewell, Griffin, Sask. 4-3

WANTED—CAR FEED OATS, SEND SAMPLES and price, f.o.b. Perdue or Leney, \$1,800 agreement on quarter to trade, horses or cattle. Box 122, Perdue, Sask. 3-2

BANNER SEED OATS, 1,300 BUSHELS, FROM new land, crop 1926, germination 97, control certificate 55-3554, 75 cents bushel. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 3-2

SELLING—FOUR CAR LOADS OF SEED OATS, three Banner, one Victory, grown on breaking, government germination test 97%, 65c. per bushel. R. T. Geck, Kelvington, Sask. 3-2

WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS, FEED barley, car lots. Send sample, price, germination test to W. E. Tustian, secretary, Cowley U.F.A., Cowley, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—6,000 BUSHELS FEED AND SEED oats. Price, sample on request. Laura Schmitt, Shellbrook, Sask. 3-3

CAR LOTS SEED OATS, VICTORY AND Abundance varieties. Samples free. John Laine, Blackfalds, Alta. 3-5

OATS FOR SALE—3 C.W. AND ONE FEED, in car lots. Write or wire for prices. James Patridge, Carnduff, Sask. 2-5

CAR 2 C.W. OATS, GERMINATION 93%, 50 cents bushel, loaded here. P. A. G. Smith, Rose Valley, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD BANNER OATS, 50c. per bushel. Sample on request. J. Hutton, Ryerson, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF No. 1 FEED oats, 45c. per bushel f.o.b. Preeceville, Sask. Harold Mitchell. 4-3

SELLING—BANNER OATS, GERMINATION 96%, 65c. bushel. Feed oats, 50c. bushel. Percy Trout, Sinituluta, Sask. 4-3

CLEAN HEAVY BANNER, OFF BREAKING, 70 cents. J. Armstrong, McAuley, Man. 3-5

CAR PURE BANNER OATS, CLEAN, 50 CENTS for quick sale. J. O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, WRITE or wire for price. Bert Gehl, Jansen, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—SEED AND FEED OATS, WALTER Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 28-8

Barley

FOR SALE—60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY, beats wild oats every time, government seed certificate. Ten bushels or less, \$1.00 bushel; over that, 95 cents bushel; sacks 20 cents. Wm. H. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 4-3

FOR SALE—LIMITED QUANTITY TREBBI barley, certificate No. 56-471, 80c. in bulk, large extra. S. Hanson, Dugald, Man. 4-2

CAR BARLEY, CANADA THORPE, 2 ROWED, cleaned, 75 cents bushel. Gilbert Plama, Man. Samples on request. Harold Hill. 4-3

Corn

MANALTA CORN, THE NEW CANADIAN CORN, 98 per cent germination, \$5.00 bushel. Wm. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 4-3

SEED CORN—KILN DRIED—14 KINDS. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 2-5

Peas

FINE PEAS FOR SALE—EXCELLENT SEED. Chicago International winners in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926; yield, acre, 1926, 35 bushels. Can supply single bushel or car lot. Club orders a specialty. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Alta. 2-4

SELLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN FIELD peas, germination 98% \$2.75 per bushel; sacks 10c. Miller and Clemons, Rockyford, Alta. 3-4

CANADIAN FIELD PEAS FOR SALE, \$2.75 PER bushel, bags included. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 4-4

Flax

NOVELTY FLAX, GUARANTEED PURE AND clean, best yielder, long straw, \$2.75 per bushel, sacked. C. M. Kaufman, Stalwart, Sask. 4-3

FLAX, CLEANED FOR SEED, \$2.50 BUSHEL. High How Farm, Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 4-4

GRASS SEED

HAY FOR 1928

NUMBER ONE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED Field inspected, sacked and sealed under Dominion Seed branch supervision, certificate No. 56-2008.

\$10 per hundred weight. Sample 10 cents.

J. W. PARAMOR, WOODLANDS, MAN.

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED ALFALFA will make you money if the right seed is used. Why plant Eastern or Southern seed of inferior hardness when you can purchase ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM of known hardness direct from the growers for less money? GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASSN. BROOKS, ALBERTA

HAVE YOU SEED GRAIN OR GRASS SEED FOR sale? This section will dispose of it for you just as satisfactorily as it did for W. Fehr, Gladstone, Man., who had 7000 pounds of clover seed for sale last spring and was unable to fill all the orders he received from his ad in The Guide.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, No. 1, \$12 per 100 pounds; No. 2, \$9.00. Brome grass, \$12. Rye grass, \$8.00. Garnet wheat, two bushels, \$6.50. Cotton bags and sacks inclusive. Ship C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 4-5

BROME GRASS SEED, GERMINATION 94.1 also White Blossom sweet clover seed; both free from noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, seven and nine cents per pound respectively. Fred Heaman, Carman, Man. 4-3

SELLING—15,000 POUNDS SWEET CLOVER, Price on request. Also small quantity of good Mindum wheat, \$1.75 per bushel, cleaned. For sale, one thoroughbred collie dog, trained, \$10. Geo. Perry, Deloraine, Man. 4-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, THREE GENERA- tions, from elite stock seed, grade No. 1, hulled and scarified through Ames machine, well cleaned, hardest variety grown, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags included. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 4-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government grade No. 1, 10c. pound, sacks included. L. Cashmore, Maple Creek, Sask. 4-3

WANTED BY HAMOTA AGRICULTURAL Society—10,000 pounds sweet clover seed. State price and purity to James Scott, Hamiota, Man. 4-3

GRIMM ALFALFA, GOVERNMENT GRADE 1, very hardy, 30 cents pound, bagged. Orders over \$35, freight prepaid. A. C. Muir, Cayton, Ont. 4-3

QUALITY ALFALFA SEED, HANSEN'S HARDY variety, 12-year-old stands, government certified. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 2-5

Seeds and Nursery Stock

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GRADE 1, officially tested R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 3-3

NURSERY STOCK

NURSERY STOCK

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

Fruit Trees Flowering Shrubs
Strawberries Evergreens, Vines
Bush Fruits Hardy Perennials
Asparagus Roots Roses, Bulbs

Send for Valuable Free Catalogue

THE MCCONNELL NURSERY CO.
PORT BURWELL, ONT.

Everbearing Strawberries

CHAMPION and Mastodon, the new everbearers, give large crops of perfect fruit same year plants are set. Don't wait a year for fruit. Set our plants May 1, and begin picking July 25, till freeze-up. Macdonald rhubarb, Tom Thumb cherries, fragrant peonies. Catalogue free. Assiniboine Gardens, 132 Montrose Street, Winnipeg, Man.

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD.

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba
Largest growers in Western Canada of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Perennial Flowers and Bulbs, Apples, Plums, Cherries and small Fruit. Write for Free Catalogue.

GROW FRUIT—ASK FOR SPECIAL PRICE list on berries, fruit trees, bulbs. Tremendous reductions. Lowest prices ever heard of on the prairies. All No. 1 plants, government inspected. Write today. The Bates Nursery, 836 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

YOUR \$1.00 BUYS FULL VALUE HERE—FOUR evergreens or shrubs, 50 gladioli or asparagus, three apples or grapes. Catalog and landscape suggestions free. Strands Nursery, Box 9, Taylors Falls, Minn.

Trees, Flowers, Fruit

OVERSTOCKED WITH CARAGANA, PRICES cut in half, 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.50. Evergreen trees, two feet, \$20 per 100. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc. Catalogue mailed free. West End Nurseries, 33 St., Calgary, Alta. 3-5

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Three-way
PISTON RINGS
AND SAVING RE-GRINDING
AND NEW PISTONS, WITH
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USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overland, Gray-Dodge, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolts and many others. Now and used parts for Ford. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 22-24

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, generators for charging radio batteries, tractor repairs, belting, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-21

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 26-1

FINEST USED CARS IN SASKATCHEWAN AT lowest prices can be had from Hudson-Exess (Saskatoon) Limited, 206 2nd Avenue North, or Hudson-Exess (Regina) Limited, Sherswood Building, Albert Avenue. Write for lists. Dept. A. 2-6

WORN SEPARATOR TEETH BUILT UP WITH hard steel. Capital Welding Shop, Regina, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—50 HORSE-POWER three-ton truck, large tank. Swan Olson, Provost, Alta. 4-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GUARANTEED DODGE Sedan, for 15-30 tractor, in good condition. Ed. Fritz, Yorkton, Sask. 4-2

MOTOR FUEL

MAGIC GAS, \$1.00, POSTPAID, EQUALS 33-1-3 gallons gasoline. Agents wanted. Harran Co., Beulah, Man. 4-9

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CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN St., Winnipeg. 3-24

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L. J. HAUG, FRANKLIN AIR-COOLED CARS, Maryland and Portage Winnipeg. 29-24

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McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., 316 Fort St., Winnipeg. 1-24

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UNIVERSAL MOTORS LTD., 293 GARRY ST., Winnipeg. 29-24

WILLIAMS AUTOMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS Ltd., distributors Chandler Cars, Hargrave-Ellice, Winnipeg. 1-24

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WESTERN MOTORS LIMITED, TENTH AND
Princess. Used Chevrolet and Fords a specialty.
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Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.



Mr. Knowitall Gives His Hogs the Fresh Air Treatment

The pig pens at Shaggy Acres are modern. What a waste of money it is, reasoned Mr. Knowitall to provide heat for the porkers from barley meal and tankage when lignite can be bought at seven dollars a ton. He accordingly had a steam heating plant installed with automatic regulators, according to the latest scientific equipment of city business blocks and department stores. The ungrateful hogs, however, proceeded to acquire lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism and neuritis. Now another kind of experiment is being tried. The pigs are being given the fresh air treatment. For their protection Knowitall has provided them with buffalo coats, and either ear muffs or touques, according to the hog's taste. The only factor which will interfere with the rapid spread of this humane and economical practice will be the scarcity of buffalo hides. With the rapid increase of the herd at Wainwright, however, this problem is happily less acute than it would otherwise have been. Mr. Knowitall recommends that every farmer secure a pair of buffalo and grow his own.

SCREENINGS

"Maud doesn't show her age; do you think she does?"
"Why no—if you mean that she doesn't point it out in the family Bible."

Patient—"Doctor what I need is something to stir me up—something to put me in fighting trim."

Doctor—"Well, perhaps I had better send in my bill."

An angry lady rushed into the marriage license bureau. In her hand she bore a license. To the clerk she said:

"Did you, or did you not, issue this license for marryin' me to Albert Briggs?"

"Yes. I believe we did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it," she demanded, "he's escaped!"

Doctor No. 1—"Did you hold the mirror to her face to see if she was still breathing?"

Doctor No. 2—"Yes, and she opened one eye, gasped and reached for her powder puff."

A Chinese newspaper published this letter from an applicant for work: "Sir: I am Wang . . . I can drive typewriter with good noise and my English is great. . . My last job has left itself from me, for good reason that large man has dead. It was on account of no fault of mine. So, honorable sirs, what about it? If I can be of big use to you, I will arrive on some date that you should guess."

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother.
"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."

"Where have you been?" enquired the employer.

"Having my hair cut," replied the workman.

"Well, you can't have your hair cut in my time," protested the exasperated employer.

"Why not?" demanded the wage-earner sturdily. "It grew in your time."

Visitor—"Are you going to be a great man when you grow up, Willie?"

Willie—"You bet! I'm going to be an Arctic explorer."

"An Arctic explorer's life is full of hardships, Willie."

"Yes'm. But I can stand 'em, I reckon."

"I like your spirit, my boy. There is a great deal of glory to be gained in a career of that kind."

"Yes'm, and you don't never have to wash your face."

"Do you speak French?"

"No."

"Do you speak English?"

"No."

"But on your window it says 'French and English spoken here.' Who speaks it?"

"The customers!"

"PAIN WAS DRIVING ME WILD"

Snowbound on remote farm, gets relief from acute neuralgia

Snowbound and alone on a remote farm, miles from a doctor, a plucky Canadian woman endured for hours the racking agony of acute neuralgia.

"The pain in my head was driving me wild," she writes, "when I happened to see a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on the dresser. I gave it a trial and in no time the pain was gone. I slept peacefully the rest of the night."

Sloan's gives quick, genuine comfort to every kind of muscular pain because it doesn't just deaden the nerves. It helps the body to throw off the conditions that are causing the pain.

No need to rub. Pat a little Sloan's on lightly. A healing tide of fresh, germ-destroying blood begins tingling through the aching place and the pain, swelling, stiffness are quickly relieved. So clean and easy to use, too. All druggists—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN



NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING



Take notice that the annual meeting of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, will be held on Thursday, March 10, 1927, 2.30 p.m., at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving reports of committees
2. Election of officers and members of Executive and Provincial Advisory committees.
3. Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this ninth day of February, 1927.

H. J. RILEY,
Honorary Secretary, Manitoba Division

Dominion Bank Statement

The Dominion Bank statement for 1926 reflects in greater profits, increased current loans, and larger interest-bearing deposits, the evidence of improvement in Canadian business conditions. The year's profits are the largest in the bank's history with the exception of those of 1920. Its position is particularly strong, assets amounting to 22.35 per cent. liabilities to the public, while assets equal 54.50 per cent. The bank's current loans in Canada increased over \$6,000,000.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 15, 1927

	Page		Page
Editorials	7	HORTICULTURE	
NEWS		Lilacs—By F. L. Skinner	39
Our Ottawa Letter—By H. E. M.		Asparagus—By Prof. F. W. Brodrick	40
Chisholm	1	Tomatoes from Seed	40
News from the Organizations	41	LIVESTOCK	
Market News	59	Red Polls in Canada—By P. J. Hoffmann	22
GENERAL ARTICLES		AROUND THE FARM	
Feeding Time at Parkdale—By R. D. Colquette	3	Harvester-Thresher Examined	18
Carpentry Wrinkles	4	Weed Control in Manitoba	20
The Secret of Breeding Good Bulls—By Hon. Duncan Marshall	5	Hatching with the Incubator—By Prof. M. C. Herner	27
Progress in Machinery and Equipment	6	OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN	
Picture Page—The Milky Way	9	Making Cheese at Home—By Airlie	14
From Immigrant Boy to Barley King—By W. L. Smith	10	What's your Butter Worth?—By Harry S. Nicholson	15
Binder Twine Inspection	12	Shades for Lamps—By Jean South	28
The Roof Over Your Head	29	Our House Expands—By Margaret M. Speechly	30
The Question of Trade—By John Kennedy	34	Some Homemade Comforts	32
Saws and Files	38	Household Wrinkles	38
FICTION		Radio—By D. R. P. Coats	37
The Heart of Richard Verrell—By Bruce Graeme (serial)	43	The Children's Page—The Doo Dads	52